

ON THE RECORD: Chrétien and Manning • ONSTAGE: Stratford's Stellar Season

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

# VILLENEUVE!

JUNE 16, 1997



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**31** Twenty-five years after the Watergate break-in, the scandal is still being felt. It transformed the workings of government and the media—and changed many participants' lives.



# From The Editor

## Manning's line in the sand



**T**he bumper stickers on the half-ton going south on the lone Macleod Trail in Calgary last week left no room for ambiguity: "If you take any gas, it'll be free and empty." That was a factor in the Reform party's capture of all but two of Alberta's 26 seats. But it would be whistling Dixie to portray Reformers as gas-taking cowboys. By taking all seven Calgary ridings and first out of six in Edmonton, Preston Manning can fairly claim to represent a wide cross-section of Albertans.

His emergence as leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition has made westerners proud. In Alberta, feelings about Manning are also in the ascendant: that Quebecers love to hate a Bouchard. While he is not a warm and cuddly guy, Manning rules that means Albertans come ahead, in their language. When he was grand that Stornaway, the official residence of the Opposition leader, he turned into an Ottawa bridge parlor, the gullies could be heard all the way to the foothills.

Manning is well aware of the confidence to his people. Reform took 55 per cent of the vote in Alberta, compared with 36 per cent for the Liberals in Quebec. In an interview with *Maclean's* last week, Manning noted pointedly: "I'm the most popular in the province that knows me and my family the best. Jean Charest is less popular in the province that knows him the best" (page 22). Even at the riding level, Manning won hands down. He captured 58 per cent of the 48,325 votes cast in his Calgary Southeast constituency, compared with 47 per cent for Charest among the 47,099 voters of Saint Maurice. (The Quebecois Leader Gilles Duceppe actually won the most popular leader locally, capturing a commanding

49 per cent of the vote in Montreal's LaSalle/Saint-Maurice riding. Jean Charest was tied with 50 per cent of the vote in the Sherbrooke ridings while the NDP's Alexa McDonough took 49 per cent in Montreal.)

Manning's triumph in Ottawa coincided of his base and determined to promote his "third way" to national unity. The gospel he preaches is "equality of provinces," which is a nice way of saying no more special deals for Quebec. In that respect, Manning is Bouchard's mirror image, drawing a line in the sand just as determinedly as his Quebec separatist. Manning speaks of a newly decentralized federation, in which all provinces would be offered the same "basket of rights"—including control of language and culture. But he also has adopted a stern set of policies in the event of Quebec independence: revocation of Canadian citizenship, guaranteed access to the territory of Quebec, a national referendum on the final terms and conditions and—most provocative of all—an evictive partition that would allow Quebec citizens to petition Parliament to remain part of Canada.

In the months ahead, Manning will be faced to flesh out his vision of the third way and deal with uneasiness in Ontario and Quebec that his policies are code for anti-French sentiment. His planks are not just words on paper any longer: they will help to shape the federal response to the threatened breakup of Canada. Canadians can only hope that the game stay on the radio—from Saint Maurice to Macleod Trail.

*Robert Lewis*



Stornaway: from official residence to stage parlor?

## Newsroom Notes:

### Death-defying drivers

For this week's cover story, *Maclean's* London Bureau Chief Bruce Wallace spent four days in Monaco watching the princely, famed Grand Prix and speaking with champion Jacques Villeneuve, who leads the Formula One circuit, heading into the



Wallace: risky business

one you meet in Monaco still wants to talk about his dad. And each has his favorite Gilles anecdote. When Wallace asked for

Montréal race on June 15. "You don't want to dwell on his father," said Wallace, referring to legendary Quebec driver Gilles Villeneuve, who was killed while qualifying for the 1982 Belgian Grand Prix. "Jacques is a big star in his own right. But every

time One's newsroom-in-residence, Ed Williams, about Jacques, the dad ended up telling him about Gilles—how the daredevil driver used to take off in his private helicopter with barely any gas, just for the heck. Williams also said that Formula One racers today are far better athletes than their predecessors, and that Jacques understandably means up to his father in bravery and ability. Both of which are essential ingredients on the multimillion-dollar Formula One circuit, Wallace found, the risk of death still provides the essential drama.

# Simply Delicious...

For a light, fresh alternative that's easy to make, try our Summer Berry Shortcake.


Make a simple coulis by melting your favourite jam and pool in individual dishes, setting aside a small amount for garnish. Cut a frozen SARA LEE pound cake into wedges, stand each wedge in the sauce and drizzle with the remaining coulis. Surround with fresh berries. Mix 1 cup (250ml) of yogurt or sour cream with 1 tsp lemon (15ml) of frozen concentrated orange juice and spoon over berries. Garnish with grated citrus rind (optional).



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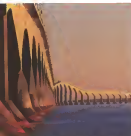
She heads out each morning to places like the mud-walled shanties of the Gila River Indian Reservation in a van loaded with food, clothing and badly needed appliances. She then spends countless hours collecting more supplies, and raising funds to help the poor build better lives. Despite her own battles with cancer and palsy, Florence Desomme, the 71-year-old Angel of the Desert, has dedicated her life to fighting poverty and to showing us all the wealth to be gained through giving.

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Confederate bridge, civil engineering achievement

## The P.E.I. bridge

I was very pleased to read a feature article in the engineering firm of the construction of the Confederation Bridge ("An engineering marvel," Special Report, June 2). As a civil engineer, I feel that we are one of the most underrated professions on the planet, although much of this is a silver even being by not publicizing our own accomplishments. Society as a whole takes for granted the achievements and contributions of the civil engineering community, which encompasses every facet of our lives from the houses we live in, the buildings we work in, the roads we drive on, and the water we drink. The list goes on and on.

Ron Johnson  
Edmonton, AB

What I remember most about my vacation in Prince Edward Island is the ferry boat ride, signifying the end of a long road trip from Niagara Falls, Ont. As a child, the Island held a special place in my family's heart. It was a destination unique to Canada. Now,

part of the mystery is gone. We have allowed the wave of technology and industrialization to overtake tranquility. Perhaps many see this as a step in the right direction, but those who do never spend time on the Island for reasons other than business ventures.

Paul Macdonald  
St. Catharines, Ont. 9B

## Literacy

No tribute to Peter Gosselin ("So long, and thanks," Broadcasting, June 2) is complete without reference to his extraordinary efforts in support of literacy. Since 1986, Gosselin has raised more than \$5 million for community literacy programs in every part of Canada through his

unique oratorical golf tournaments. There are now annual tournaments in each province and territory, plus one designated for literacy for native peoples. Each tournament includes golf, fund-raising, concerts, a post laureate and public education. Gosselin has recruited thousands of literacy volunteers, advised politicians and community leaders about the cause, and inspired people to work assistance for their literacy needs. He is building a Canada-wide movement in support of literacy, literacy and knowledge. After 11 years, 100 tournaments, millions of dollars and an army of volunteers, Gosselin could not be prouder. The true value of these tournaments, however, can be measured through the lives of the tens of thousands of Canadians—adults, children and teens—who have been immeasurably enriched because they can now read, write and delight in the words and language that Gosselin loves so deeply. Thanks, Peter.

John D. O'Leary  
President,  
Frontier College,  
Toronto

## 'Without guilt'

It is a shame that the true culprit in the whole affair of 1st Lieut. Kelly Flinn ("A high flyer's disgrace," World, June 2) seems to be getting away with little more than a typical divorce. By misrepresenting himself as legally detached, Marc Zago was the liar in the affair. By giving to his new lover a gift from his wife, he has shown himself as the

## Discovering Canada

"Charles and Nancy Gordon did what many Canadians dream of doing: they discovered Canada" ("On the road again," The Maclean's Except, June 2). If many or, even better, every Canadian would discover their country by driving across it, we would not have separatists, but instead a country full of citizens who are proud of their Canada—they would experience the vastness of it, appreciate the beauty of it, and enjoy the friendliness within it. Wouldn't it be great if Gordon's book would be translated into French to expose our great country to some of those who don't know and value what they have.

Shirley Ireland,  
Pembroke, Ont.

a dutiful son. To make matters worse, Zago betrayed a woman who loves him by exposing her private details. All this and without a hint of guilt. It is unfortunate that our authorities do not share the U.S. air force's zeal in prosecuting adulterers.

Joan De  
Brimley, Ont.

## Election laughter

Many times over many years you have made me smile. Many times over many years your well-chosen words and phrases have made me chuckle. But, this most recent article on the election found me sitting alone with my coffee, toast, and Maclean's, and laughing from deep within my belly ("Nicks from the most boring election ever," Allan Fotheringham, June 2). Forget Gerald and Oprah and our politicians, it's you who deserves a giant shout with Rosie O'Donnell.

Joanna Gosselin,  
Toronto

## Overhyped sports?

Although I am a proud Canadian who cheers for our Canadian athletes and team, I am somewhat embarrassed that the "World's Fastest Man" event came very close to imitating the WWF style of publicity, and even more embarrassed by Donovan Bailey's inability to be a graceful competitor before the race, and a graceful winner after the race ("The race that wasn't," Sports, June 2). This is not the role model I would wish for our children.

Barrie David  
Riverside, Ont. 8B



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Column



## Barbara Amiel

### Our five Monty Python political leaders

We may have five official political parties now, but as far as I can see, the June 2 election changed only one thing: It finally turned into an event where the personalities of the leaders were secondary. This was neither a popularity contest nor a beauty contest. Only policy differences mattered. The result was that Canadians woke up to find five impossible political leaders at the national level, a couple of effective provincial leaders in Ontario and Alberta and only one truly effective leader in Quebec—Lucien Bouchard, the head of a neo-fascist party. Cold comfort.

Our national lineup is fodder for Monty Python. Prime Minister Jean Charest is a genius at man, pretty much laconic in both leading language, but leading a government that has achieved some credibility with centrist policies. On the right, our own Mr. Peepers, Preston Manning, is straight off Mr. Spock's airship. Still, his economic platform of incentive-based tax and fiscal policies, plus a tough stand on Quebec was his. The West. Jean Charest is, generally speaking, a political fraud with a severe case of crump from keeping his finger stuck up in one which way the horses blew. Alain McDonald has been memorably described by Mordana Richier as the reason he needed PTA meetings on the grounds she would be the sort of person present demanding lower credits for vertically challenged boys.

If PQ members want to scream at my description "neo-fascist" let them. Any party that supports legislation that can fine a man \$5,000 for putting out a blackboard in Quebec with the words "Today's special/Spécialité du jour" on it, has a nasty case of totalitarian impulse. Of course, that legislation was enforced by Quebec's liberals and it is illustrations of a further point, namely that French culture itself is not intrinsically as democratic as culture based on British traditions. If the separatists ever get their state, it will be a nasty, bureaucratic, statist and intolerant place.

Meanwhile, the five parties about to take their seats in Ottawa simply represent what has been the reality of Canada for the past 50 years. Ever since 1944, when the Progressive Party merged with the Conservatives to form the inapplicable Progressive Conservatives, we have had a series of Red Tory leaders who have not been people of the right. When the PCs separated on the right-wing, young, and conservatives into the arena of Reform, they coalesced back into. Now, the natural thing to do would be for the PCs and the NDP to join up together.

At least half of the PC vote that election really belonged, ideologically, to the NDP. Most of the rest of the PC vote, which was largely in Quebec, simply belonged to the anti-separatist movement. As for the Bloc and Reform, they represent two sides of Canadian real-

ity—our distinct societies. For Preston Manning to deny that Quebec is a distinct society leads to the inescapable conclusion that he wants Quebec to secede in order for him to gain power in a totally Anglo-Canada. But Reform represents Western Canada, which is its own way as just as distinct as Quebec. Bouchard leads a separatist party, while Manning is leading a secret expansionist party. Still, Manning's economic policies are, in my view, the only way to retain and attract bright, clever people to Canada, and Reform has the added attraction of being the only political party that doesn't go along with the cult of our times, such as the lunatic matters about our "racism" society. But at the same time, Reform cannot get rid of the horse its economy ride because that horse is real—namely that it is a party representing the aims and aspirations of a geographical region of Canada.

Underlying it is the centre of Canada and reaping the benefits of that illusion, tries to compromise, and so it votes for the centrist Liberals. This is the historical where voters feel pacific and content with the status quo model. Meanwhile, Canada remains constitutionally partitioned. Jean Charest once said that the constitutional problem had been with him and now he could remember and would probably be around after he left. I thought he showed a flawed understanding of our nation in that offhand remark. The essence of Canada is in its squabbling between constituent elements. But the logic with Quebec has to be broken and, as in any addition, tough love is the only solution.

Until the repatriation language legislation and enactment of some French Canadianism, Ottawa should cease all equalization payments to Quebec. It is possible that so long as Quebec has a separatist party and the rest of Canada says yes, it is likely to be put Canadian nationalism on a par with every few years, that one day Quebec may just vote for independence. In this event, the federal government should hold its own referendum in Quebec. Those Quebecers who wish to stay in Canada should remain with their part of Quebec. If Canada is divisible, so is Quebec. Let Quebec then be presented with the ball for its independence, and the country can then get on with a no-brain divorce and a split of the national property.

No doubt some genuine nationalists think the price of independence is worth it. Fair enough. But there seems to be a stronger element that smacks more sovereignty-maniacism in which it uses Canadian currency, defence forces, access to jobs and receives equalization payments while maintaining independence. That's a real cause for a free lunch.

So there we are. This past election showed us Canadian society as it has been for the past half-century. The spoils, both lines and general propositions are clearly revealed. We have only to decide now if we have the guts, finally, to say the Empire has no clothes.

# Opening Notes

Edited by DIANCY JENNIFER



Russ (left) and Wynne's gleamy table

## Eerie portraits

**M**argaret Atwood's 1977 short story *Happy Endings* paints an eerie portrait of the southwestern Ontario town of Leamington, known for its floral industry and surrounding tomato farms. In the story, a woman imagines getting raped in the cellar of her mother's Leamington home by an unwelcome man who grabs her as she reaches in the dark for a jar of jam. More recently, two Leamington-born authors have produced disturbing novels, apparently set in the town. In *A Glass House*, the 1995 novel by Geometer Geometer's Award-winning Nicole Rafter, is the tale

of a young boy coming to terms with his severely dysfunctional family. The book takes place in a town nicknamed "the Sun Palace," located on the shores of Lake Erie—both true of Leamington. Now, Tim Wynne Jones has produced *Angel Falls*, about the efforts of a man to trace the terrible events that led each of his parents to commit suicide. Wynne's story unfolds in fiction: W. H. R. is a name the author created by combining Waverley and Tilbury, two towns near Leamington. Perhaps the most revealing clue in Wynne's book is the name's mother: never seen Del Monte Ketchup. Always, the quipists, it used to be Heinz. Move over, *These Paids*.

## WORD FOR WORD

### Harris for prime minister

In the wake of last week's federal election, few observers saw any leaders on the horizon capable of restoring harmony to a fractious land. One exception was Conrad Black's *Daily Telegraph*. In a pole-nice editorial, the influential London newspaper argued that Ontario Premier Mike Harris—known to opponents as Mike the Knife and Bomber Harris for his cost-cutting policies—has what it takes. An excerpt.

Since the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadians have looked to Ontario for leadership. In the 1990s, Canadians have relied on Macdonald to hold the country together. When a referendum was held in 1995, it was Ontario that led the way. They need Mr. Harris's edge, but also someone who is identifiably modern. The only person who remotely fits the bill is Ontario's Progressive Con-



Mike

## Instant trouble

**L**oto-Quebec says it is just trying to do something different. But consumer advocate groups in its battle province are not laughing about a new instant lottery ticket they say is aimed at children. Issued in early May under the name *Wanted*, the \$1 scratch-and-win ticket features six Wild West cartoon figures in a wanted poster: players win from \$2 to \$5,000 in cash prizes by uncovering three cartoon figures. According to a spokesman for the provincial lottery agency (which earns more than 20 per cent of its \$1.5-billion annual revenues from instant tickets), the wanted poster format and cartoon characters are merely marketing ploys designed to get people's attention where tickets are sold. "Our customers are adults," it's not just kids that look at cartoons," says Jean Pierre Roy, who adds that more than half of the scratch minute *Wanted* tickets issued have already been purchased. "Don't forget, we put out more than 20 instant lotteries every day. So we have to be creative." The time, however, creativity is testing the limits of propriety in some people's view. "Gambling is causing huge social problems in Quebec, and here's a government agency trying to get out the next generation of compulsive players," says Nathalie Saint-Pierre, an official with the Fédération nationale des consommateurs et des délégués, a pro-consumer consumer advocacy group that represents more than 500,000 people. Saint-Pierre, who insists that Loto-Quebec is aiming at children despite the agency's claims, says the Quebec government should set a minimum age limit for lottery ticket purchases. "Loto-Quebec pushes every ticket it can to make money," she says. "We have to protect our young people. And not getting them hooked on store-bought lotteries would be a step in the right direction." But the agency has no intention of pulling the tickets

## TV bragging rights

**I**n a star-studded pile—complete with ennobling awards, onstage pillars of fire and Don Smith star Pad Groening—on its back—the biggest story at the launch of CTV's fall lineup last week was an announcement that CTV News 1, its 24-hour news channel due to premiere on Sept. 4, had just claimed a spot in the basic broadcast package offered by the country's leading cable casters. Although the headline news service is still struggling to hire an estimated 50 reporters, producers and cameramen, Henry Kowalski, the vice-president of news, said the occasion to crow over the fact that CTV's slightly anonymous has outdone the CBC's *The National* for the past five years. But Kowalski's belief in meritism that in the most recent ratings war, CTV's election night special got crushed by the public network, with only 1.7 million viewers compared with CBC's 2.75 million. For CBC News, it was a rare opportunity to blow its own horns. Some industry insiders, however, questioned how the perennially cash-strapped public broadcaster could afford to fly more than 40 people, and tons of equipment, from Toronto to Ottawa to set its show inside the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings. A CBC spokesman, who refused to divulge how much the show cost, claimed it was less than its 1993 studio-based newsmagazine. Meanwhile over at CTV, its participant in its election night coverage grumbled that all the private network could afford was a new table around which Lloyd Robertson and a half-dozen pundits were crammed



Canadian: No News

## 'A hollow victory'

**T**oronto lawyer Edward Greenstein has made his name by defending clients on high-profile criminal cases—and winning many of them. But as a 26-day civil trial in early 1996, Greenstein was the defendant in a lawsuit filed by former client Robert Stewart. And on June 6, when Judge John Macdonald of the Ontario Court's general division released his 180-page rul-

## BEST SELLERS

### FICHTION

1. *Full of War*, Jane Mactavish (1)
2. *London, Ontario* (2)
3. *West of the Sun*, Thomas Pynchon (3)
4. *The Man of the Century*, Margaret Atwood (4)
5. *The Last of the Mohicans*, Anthony Roy (5)
6. *Chasing the Moon*, John Rafter (6)
7. *Forgive Them*, Anne Michaels (7)
8. *The Public*, John Rafter (8)
9. *A Spoken Word*, David Wright (9)
10. *Wanted* (10)
11. *John Rafter*, John Rafter (11)
12. *John Rafter*, David Wright (12)
13. *John Rafter*, David Wright (13)
14. *John Rafter*, David Wright (14)
15. *John Rafter*, David Wright (15)
16. *John Rafter*, David Wright (16)
17. *John Rafter*, David Wright (17)
18. *John Rafter*, David Wright (18)
19. *John Rafter*, David Wright (19)
20. *John Rafter*, David Wright (20)

## A rare politician

**A** playwright and academic writer before becoming president of Czechoslovakia in 1989, the 45-year-old Václav Havel is not only a politician who writes his own speeches, and 35 of the best have now been published in *This Act of the Improbable: Havel as Man of the Moment*.

*This Act of the Improbable: Havel as Man of the Moment* by Václav Havel

# Passages

**DIED:** Canadian history professor and author Kenneth McNaught, 77, of cancer in Toronto. Born in Toronto and educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, McNaught spent more than 25 years teaching at the university and inspiring a generation of historians, including Michael Bliss and Ransay Cook. Although McNaught lived in Toronto's upscale Rosedale neighborhood, he was a committed Socialist who revered J. S. Woodsworth, one of the founders of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, for whom he was the author of a 1949 book on the politics of Woodsworth, and the Penguin History of Canada, a staple with undergraduate history students.

**BORN:** Veteran political journalist Bob Colwell, 68, of kidney failure, in Edmonton. A native of Liverpool, England, Colwell began his four-decade-long career in Canada with the now-defunct Toronto Telegram in 1955 before moving to CBC TV as its chief Ottawa correspondent. He became the founding editor of the Edmonton Sun in 1978, and later a radio talk-show host.

**SELLING:** The NHL's Edmonton Oilers, by owner Peter Pocklington, in order to pay off his debts to the privately-owned Alberta Treasury Branches. Pocklington values the franchise at \$95 million.

**FINDING:** Former political aide Pat Macdonald, 62, who served as a top adviser to Brian Mulroney, \$164,615 for tax losses, in Ottawa. A former officer's report described Macdonald as unemployed, in poor health and nearly broke.

**RECOVERING:** Canadian star of the television sitcom *Fiddlers*, Matthew Perry, 27, from his addiction to painkillers, in a Los Angeles treatment centre.

**AWARDED:** The \$68,000 Orange Prize for best fiction written by a woman, to Canadian author Anne Michaels, for her novel *Fugitive Pieces*, at a ceremony in London.

**DIED:** Nancy Chubb, 62, wife of hockey broadcaster and former NHL coach Don Chubb, 63, of cancer, in Toronto.

# Millennium man

Jean Chrétien intends to govern, but it may be a rough ride

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

So far for Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, even after 11 election campaigns and a political career extending over 34 years, few things restore the bounce in his step as much as victory. Throughout the 36-day federal campaign, Chrétien appeared fearless, cool—occasionally grumpy. During his election night victory speech, he seemed little better. But by the end of last week, despite a round-the-clock schedule that included leading the way to his old cabinet and planning a new one, the 63-year-old Chrétien looked energetic, at ease—yet surprisingly matter-of-fact about his re-election. In fact, said Chrétien during a 45-minute interview with *Maclean's*, he feels little of the emotion that he experienced when he first became prime minister in 1983 (page 20). "I've elected the second time," said Chrétien, "a less exciting time to win the first time as prime minister."

Unlike the busy, electrically charged atmosphere that descended upon Ottawa with the Liberals' 1993 victory, the post-election aftermath this time was much more calm—with a palpable air of business as usual. On the international front, the Canadian dollar barely budged as money markets, and Chrétien confided with plans to attend the annual Group of Seven economic summit in Denver later this month. He also received congratulatory calls from several international leaders, including U.S. President Bill Clinton and Great Britain's newly named prime minister, Tony Blair. On the domestic side, Chrétien faced some predictable tasks. He met for a last time



Chrétien greets well-wishers; the harvest of success is in a sharply divided house

with his outgoing cabinet—including defeated Defense Minister Doug Young and Health Minister David Duggdale, both from Atlantic Canada—and prepared to announce his new cabinet this week. The biggest challenges will include trying to arrange adequate representation from the Atlantic provinces—where the party won only 11 of 32 seats—and, quite likely, finding new portfolios for such high-profile figures as Justice Minister Allan Rock and Natural Resources Minister Asan McLellan.

Other tasks are longer term, and less clear-cut. They include trying to govern effectively with a narrow-party majority—155 of 301 seats—in a House of Commons that is sharply divided along regional, linguistic and ideological lines. Within the Liberal party there are also intense arguments over what the government should do

Chrétien vehemently rejecting the notion of forcing an alliance with Reformers



Chrétien's victory is a double-edged sword

once it achieves a balanced budget—a target that could be within reach as early as next year. And meanwhile, the Prime Minister will likely add some new faces to his personal staff of advisers as part of efforts to put to rest speculation—and some hopes—among Liberals that he will not serve out his full term.

Some Liberals have privately called for Chrétien to quit some of his closest staff members, such as his longtime policy adviser Edith Goldensberg. They argue that Goldensberg, in particular, has been overzealous in granting access to the Prime Minister. But Chrétien seems certain not to do so. Said one friend of both Goldensberg and Chrétien: "People often blame Edith for things because it is more convenient than blaming the Prime Minister directly. But the reality is that Edith is one of the only people who will argue directly with him." There will, however, be efforts to broaden Chrétien's largely Quebec-based circle by adding western advisers, and at least one Ontario, who is likely to be longtime Liberal opponent Gordon Adenot. And on the issue of his own future, the Prime Minister is unequivocal. "I have been given a mandate," he said. "I will stay prime minister and leader of the party during the [next] term."

For now, all Liberals publicly agree. But had Chrétien failed to win a majority, many senior Liberal advisers say he would have faced heavy pressure to step down within two years—by which time another election would have been likely. Now, he has won breathing room. "The Prime Minister has clearly demonstrated that he has the right to stay as long as he wants, with the full support of all Liberals," says Michael Robinson, a senior strategist who was Finance Minister Paul Martin's campaign manager during his 1993 leadership bid against Chrétien. Similarly, says Stephen LeDrew, president of the Ontario wing of the party: "The Prime Minister is not going to be harassed by the silent majority. He is not going—and there is not going to be a call for him to go." Despite that, few Liberals expect Chrétien to stay in office past the year 2000. And many agree that those who would want to see him go are simply ill. As Quebec Premier Lucien Bouchard calls a sovereignty referendum before that time.

consequence if he called another referendum, and lost.

This fall, the Supreme Court of Canada is expected to rule on a federal constitutional challenge to Quebec's self-declared right to unilaterally declare independence. If the court rules in favor of Ottawa, as many observers think likely, it would give Bouchard a reason to call a provincial election. But Bouchard, who took over as premier from Jacques Parizeau in early 1996, and last week that he has no plans to call an election soon—and many observers think the BQ's disappointing showing is a key factor in that decision. "I think the election result shows to the sovereignty movement that motivating their supporters is not something that will be automatic," said Christian Bourque, a Montreal-based pollster with the Angus Reid Group.

Premier BQ MP Jean Lapierre, now a Montreal radio talk-show host, called the BQ's results "a setback" for the movement because the BQ made Quebec's constitutional future the key issue of its campaign. And despite suggestions that the Reform party will stake out Quebec as its next campaign target, Lapierre remains an ardent proponent to Quebec—said Lapierre, referring to the last crop of elected Reformers: "I can't remember an outrageous statement that made Quebecers go to the barricades."

All of that makes Duggdale's hold on his party seat as at best. That is not the case for Reform's Preston Manning and the New Democratic Party's Alexa McDonough. Manning, whose leadership bid was sometimes criticized in the run-up to the campaign, has clearly outdistanced his opponents. McDonough, who won 60 seats and now forms the country's official opposition. He vowed last week to continue taking a hard line on such issues as Quebec separation, federal government spending and justice issues. McDonough, whose party proved itself from non-ideological to the west, 21 seats, hopes the presence of the NDP and the government's left-leaning role will drive the Liberals back to their more traditional left-making roots.

The outlook in Montreal was rosy for the Progressive Conservatives. Their leader Jean Charest established himself in the election campaign as one of the country's most popular leaders, according to a series of opinion polls—and his name is consistently on top of the wish list of Quebec provincial Liberals as the party's next leader. But the Tories' overall outlook is much less positive: some senior officials said before the election that the party would have to win at least 30 seats to crossover itself as a national force. Now, despite winning almost as many seats as when the Tories won their last sweep—a total of 20 seats in 1993—their support has fallen. Conservative Premier Mike Harris, who called for a federal merger between the Tories and Reform, Charest and other key Tories re-



## Liberals are under pressure to spend more

jected that notion—indeed, Charest refused to return Martin's calls last week—but Manning suggested that many grassroots Conservatives are now prepared to move to his party. There is some evidence that has already happened, particularly in Western Canada.

All those disputes and divisions, of course, are good news for the Liberals, who are busy reclaiming their traditional middle ground. Said Chretien: "I control the centre"—which is exactly where he says he wants to be. Still, the rise of the NDP and the concurrent fall of the Liberals in the Atlantic provinces, led ammunition to many Liberal backbenchers who bled during the last mandate at the government's single-minded focus on spending cuts. Now, with a balanced budget within reach, the party has a debate over what to do after that is achieved. There are three different options—cutting taxes, increasing spending on social programs, or using any future surplus to pay down the national debt, which now totals \$600 billion. So far, Chretien has said he would consider all three, but has checked giving a precise answer. But there are signs that Martin, a left-leaning minister, may be increasing spending from deficit loans. Deputy Prime Minister Sicelo Coggins, in fact, called last week for the government to spend more money in some areas, such as social programs. There is wide support in caucus for such measures—but less among Chretien's advisers. Said David Smith, a Toronto lawyer and key Chretien political adviser: "There has to be better targeting and sensitivity, but I don't think you can go on a spending spree." And observed Chretien: "We did not try to win votes during the campaign."

Still, some Liberals point to the \$65 billion in spending that the party announced immediately prior to the campaign as proof that Chretien still believes, at least in part, that the way to Canadians' hearts is through the government's pocketbook. If that is the case,



Martin will have to be adamant on behalf of continued restrictions on spending. According to one friend, those close to Martin "are telling him that he has to make clear he will not say in Phoenix if they [Liberal] targets are not acceptable to him—and if they are, understand that his credibility rests on that." Business leaders, meanwhile, say they are optimistic that the heavy right-wing presence in the House of Commons—with Reform and the Tories holding more than a quarter of the total seats—will demonstrate public support for such efforts. Said Thomas D'Aquino, the president of the Business Council on National Issues: "If you take the Reform, Liberal and Conservative votes that makes up a very, very significant majority of the popular vote. And those three parties are all driven by a high sense of fiscal responsibility."

But there remains the need to reconcile diverse interests of the country's regions. Most Liberals, including Chretien, acknowledge that the reason they lost so much support in the Atlantic provinces was their cuts to social programs in an area with a long tradition of dependence on government. On the other hand, the Liberals were criticized in Western Canada for, among other things, lacking a proper commitment to reducing spending, taxes and the size of government. The dilemma, then, is that any move to either cut or increase spending will shore up support in one end of the country—and deplete it in the other.

That only helps to set the stage for what is likely to be the most heated battle at the new Parliament—between the Liberals and Reform. After Reform's campaign, ads suggesting that it was time for a non-Quebecer to lead the country, a famous Chretien went out of his way after the election to criticize Manning and his party. "It was not an economic policy that we were defeated on the West," said Chretien. "My Manning said at the beginning of the campaign that it was going to be dirty—I know now what he meant." Chretien said he is prepared to reach out to Charest and McLaughlin because "they don't have their campaign on identity." And, he said, Manning's "anti-Quebec" message ultimately worked against him in Ontario, where Liberal polls indicated that Reform was poised to win five seats in the final weeks of the campaign. "There were some areas in Ontario where we could have lost seats to Reform," said Chretien. "In the last three days, it reversed."

For now, Chretien insists that he will lead with the same confidence that he did when he had a much larger majority. And he dismisses suggestions in the media that his ability to govern decisively has been sharply diminished by his reduced number of seats—and the fact that he won only 38 per cent of the popular vote. Instead, Chretien, whose understanding of his key is crystal clear when the specific topic is back-to-back supporters were Louis St. Laurent in 1953 and Wilton Littleton in 1985—and both men also had reduced majorities. Said Chretien: "The press wrote as if I had lost, but in politics, it is the number of seats in the House that matters." Even after so many years in politics, Chretien says he is often underestimated by both friends and foes—and is comfortable with that. It is, and Chretien, "one of the reasons I have lasted so long." If he decides to stay on longer than others, he says, it is because he has seen party rivals' ends in a quality that prospective challengers would do well to remember.

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# Back in the saddle

Last week, fresh from his success in the June 2 elections, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien spoke to Macdon's Ottawa Editor Anthony Wilson-Smith and Contributing Editor Mary Jacques in his second-floor Covert Black office at Parliament Hill. Excerpted from the interview.

**Macdon's:** How do you feel in the wake of the election?

**Chrétien:** I feel quite good. For me, campaigning is a habit—it's part of my life. I campaigned in 11 elections, plus two leadership contests plus two referendums. So I guess I spent three years of my life on the road, campaigning.

**Macdon's:** As a leader without a single opposition?

**Chrétien:** Yes—because the debate is diffuse. We had a national campaign but the resources of most of the other parties were concentrated in parts. I don't think the Tories spent a lot of money in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba. They seemed in, probably, on the Maritimes, where they had a chance, and in Quebec. For me, I had to spread my resources across the country. That makes it more difficult.

**Macdon's:** What are your priorities?

**Chrétien:** We have to prepare for the new session in September. I feel that we won an election and it was a good margin. We did not try to buy votes during the campaign. We said we have to go to work. That means that social programs are a priority and economic programs are needed. That gap between the rich and the poor in Canada is still there—it can be addressed. And it is not only by cutting the taxes of the rich that you solve it. I know that by experience.

You do what is right. You know that you will be blamed, will please or soothe. The right winners would be happy to have no government at all—and everyone else a



■ The post-election interview: 'you cannot make everybody happy'

machine-gun in his house. So you cannot reconcile and make everybody happy. The nature of democracy is that the people have the right to be in disagreement with what the government is doing.

**Macdon's:** Will that be a more fractious Parliament?

**Chrétien:** No. When you have a minority government, you have a fractured House. I have a majority government—that's different. The problem has that last Parliament was that I was the only voice of modernism in the House that could be heard. When extreme views will be expressed in the House, now the Tories and the NDP will talk against that, not only I. I control the centre.

**Macdon's:** Some Liberals have been talking about spending more money. Do you are yourself saving away from your deficit targets?

**Chrétien:** We said that when the books would be balanced, we would spend money on social programs and on economic pro-

grams. That is part of the platform. During the campaign, when we saw that we had better results than predicted, what did we do? We invested money in education. In the last budget, what did we do? We invested money in child poverty, and \$600 million in innovation. But the program is clear: we have to go to complete reduction of the deficit. We will recognize that there are social problems in the nation. But if we had not done what had to be done, there would have been no money to sustain anything.

**Macdon's:** When will you decide you have had enough of politics?

**Chrétien:** I don't know. I know that I have a mandate from the Canadian public. I have accepted the challenge. So I will stay as

prime minister and the leader of the party during that term. Next term? It's a decision that you make at that time.

**Macdon's:** Would you like to fight another Quebec referendum?

**Chrétien:** My view is that people don't want to hear about this any more. I talked with my candidates: how many people, when you are knocking on doors, talk about the last referendum? Nobody. The average citizen says, what about the jobs, what about medicine, what about the security of my pension. These are the preoccupations. **Macdon's:** How significant is it that fewer than half of francophones in Quebec voted for the Bloc Québécois?

**Chrétien:** It's good news. The appeal in the last days was, if you don't vote for the Bloc, it is the end of the case. They put everyone out there, from former Parti Québécois cabinet minister Line Poirrette to Jacques Parizeau. Everybody knew the danger of the situation—despite that, they lost 11.5 percentage points from the vote that they had in the last election. That is, for me, a big story. People don't believe that the solution is separation—people are afraid of it.

**Macdon's:** Do you have a vision, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for the next century?

**Chrétien:** Perhaps his words were a bit exaggerated, but the meaning was that Canada was to finish this century in the right position, and be well right. We are divided in the best country in the world to live in. I think that Canada will be, in the next century, still probably the best country to live in because of the qualities we have developed. I would like to tell Canadians that they should consider themselves very privileged people to live in a country like Canada—that we have a society that has the greatest freedom in the world and creates the greatest possibilities in the world for anybody. □



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**Ramandeep Johal** created Sweetville Students Volunteering in Peel, a group which encourages and helps young people participate in volunteering activities such as helping at local nursing homes, organizing food drives and fund-raising for medical research.

Motivated by her concern for children, **Sarah Brubaker** initiated and organized a summer day camp for underprivileged children and child residents of a shelter for abused women.

**Tan Truong** provides assistance and speaks to new immigrants, families and young offenders on topics such as racism and life as a refugee. He organized a Christmas dinner drive to provide clothing and blankets to the homeless and volunteered as a Big Brother for children with disabilities.

# The Opposition leader vows to change Canadian politics

BY DALE EISLER

**T**en years ago, Preston Manning began learning about the loneliness of the long-distance runner. He found himself in Regina, alone and unsure of where to turn, as he tried to find people who might be interested in his idea of forming a new western-based federal party. Picking up the phone, he called a local newspaper reporter and asked if they might meet for coffee at his downtown hotel. But instead of an interview about his new party, Manning sought something more valuable: the names of influential people in Saskatchewan disillusioned with politics who might be looking for a new political home. Last week, the image of that uncertain politician with a big dream and little else was behind him as Manning joined the reform as leader of Canada's official Opposition. With 66 seats across the West—including eight of 16 in Saskatchewan—Manning has concentrated his goals on the parliamentary alternative to Jean Chrétien's Liberals.

But even now who Preston Manning is, and what he represents, remains a source of fierce debate. The newly minted Opposition leader has been called everything from a western populist with a new and compelling vision for a united Canada, to a kind of demagogic Darth Vader figure who appeals to the dark side of Canadians. Manning as a map of strong Christian faith—religious beliefs seen by some as a source of strength. Others scoff he wants to use government as a tool to impose a Christian ethic upon a secular, One King across Canada. Manning is poised to alter the political debate in Canada, the task he set out to do 10 years ago.

During the five-week election campaign, he largely avoided the agenda. With TV ads that claimed the national unity debate has been dominated for too long by politicians who want to keep the status quo in place and broaden his support in the West. But he was denounced by many as bigoted and anti-Quebec. And Reform's message—that equality of the provinces in a decentralized Canada, not distinct society for Quebec, was the key to solving the nation's intractable unity debate—was itself deeply divisive



## Prairie pragmatist

Manning: western populist to some, a demagogue to others

as Canadians beyond the West turned their backs on Reform's populist message. Still, there is no denying the significance of Reform's arrival as official Opposition. "The reality of June 2 is that the West is at a ground-zero into the national unity debate," says University of Calgary political scientist David Taras. "The message was clear and unequivocal—distinct society for Quebec is unacceptable."

As he met with campaign workers last week at The 930 Club, an exclusive private retreat in downtown Calgary, Manning seemed confident and serene. Admittedly disappointed that Reform had not scored a breakthrough in Ontario, he insisted he is on the right course. Status as Opposition leader has given him a "broader platform" for expressing his views—and Manning believes it is only a matter of time before Canadians beyond the West embrace

them. "I predict with considerable certainty that in five years the whole country will accept the principle that you have to treat all citizens and provinces equally in law if you want to save the country," he told Manning. "The argument will be how do you do it."

The unlikely belief that he is on the right track, coupled with his sense of mission to change the structure of Canada, has long been central to Manning's political challenge. It explains why he sees no need to adjust his positions on key issues as only and greater accountability of politicians, even though more than 60 per cent of Canadians did not support his party in the election. The reason more people did not vote Reform, Manning believes, is because they have not accurately heard his message. On national unity, he says, "I would be willing to consider changing our position if I felt the majority of Canadians knew

what our position was. Their understanding is what they've been told by traditional media or by traditional parties. So I don't think we have to make changes in the message until we've seen everyone knows what the message is."

Critics say Manning is dangerously inflexible—and intolerant as well. And although he dismisses those labels as the product of vicious politics, the attacks back their toll and were crucial in blocking Reform's attempt to make inroads in Ontario. (Although Reform has put down deep urban roots in the West, particularly in Alberta, even there its appeal remains strongest in rural ridings.) Donna Duško, vice-president of Environics Research in Toronto, says that Reform's socially conservative views, rather than its conservative economic policies, have made it difficult for the party to make gains with culturally diverse urban voters outside the West. "It's more a case of the party's image than its policies that have made it a tough sell in urban Ontario," says Duško.

## 'BIGGER THAN THE WEST'

At the 400 Club in the heart of downtown Calgary, the mood was upbeat at last week's post-election get-together between Preston Manning and Reform party workers from his Calgary Southwest riding. Before the festivities, Manning spoke to Manning's Moving Calgary Reform Chief Dale Eisler. Excerpts

**Manning:** We have said that Reform, as the official Opposition, will function as a voice for all Canadians. Does that mean you will request your positions to reflect the nation, not just the West?

**Manning:** I cannot out the position with that taken by the Bloc as the last Opposition. They were not interested in anything going on outside Quebec. We will take a more national attitude where, if there are concerns in other parts of the country, it's our intent to represent them. **Manning's:** Other regions of the country don't share your view on separatism. Only how do you reflect that reality if you propose to be more than a voice of the West?

**Manning:** We represent the general view that people want the country united and they want Quebec to remain part of Canada. The West has some distinctive things to say on the subject. In the 21st century, this country will be united on the basis of equality of citizens and provinces and it is unlikely to be united at all. But the crucial contribution we want to make is to the national unity debate, the option coming from the three old-line

"And Manning has the kind of personal image that reinforces that perception."

But others maintain that, with Manning as the face of the Opposition, Canadians will finally get a more accurate picture of the issue—rather than the distorted caricature of a narrow rightwing ideology. Such a portrait, says Ray Matheson, a pastor at First Alliance Church in Calgary, is completely inconsistent with the shy, self-effacing person who regularly shows up for Sunday services. "He is very reserved and not the typical politician," says Matheson. "The thought of him being an angry or intolerant person is wrong. He is just the opposite—very tolerant and concerned about others."

While people might debate the merits of Reform's agenda or Manning's motives, there can be no arguing that Manning is an extremely astute politician. On one level, he is a Prairie populist who understands people's sense of alienation from Ottawa. Political scientist Tim Plasse, a former Manning adviser who left the party because of policy disagreements

with Manning, maintains that the Reform leader is more interested in methodology than ideology. "Preston has many contacts and he is interested in a pragmatic way who wants to reinvent the political system so it reflects the popular will," says Plasse. He also dismisses any suggestion that Manning would attempt to use the state to impose his attitudes. "Ideology comes in only in his sense of reason," Plasse says. "He looks a personal call to action, but not to legislate his fundamental religious beliefs."

As a populist, Manning feels obvious pain in the support he has marshalled in the West, and offers it as a response to those who attack his character and question his motives. In fact, he sees it as a indication of his original belief back in those lonely days when he searched out those who shared his disillusionment with the political system. The more might not be over, but when he takes his place directly across from the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, Preston Manning will see the finish line in front of him. □

the nature of that demand, it could be an attractive option. The key is the emergence of a significant number of Quebecers searching for a third way, and getting tired of this polarization between federalism the way it is, and secession.

If you try to tell the definition of the country on the old model, it's like a foundation that won't be able to hold the house in the 21st century. I don't know how you go to a population that is more than 50 per cent neither French nor English and still have your constitutional framework on that model. You've got to invent our half your population. So I think time is on the side of a quickly revised constitution. **Manning's:** What are the key issues you related to Jack in the Opposition?

**Manning:** Get the books balanced faster so we can get to benefits sooner—we don't think the country is going to see strong growth and job creation until it gets more money into the pockets of consumers. On unity, we aren't out to put the country together, but to unite the country. And the third thing is parliamentary reforms, particularly faster votes.

**Manning's:** Do people outside Western Canada have a distorted view of West? **Manning:** I think so. It's got to do with the central Canadian media treatment and the traditional way they call every name under the sun—social, extremist, traitors to Canada—and this is picked up and magnified a thousandfold. The only thing I suggest to people in the rest of Canada to reflect on is, in the most popular in the province that knows me the best: Christen is least popular in the province that knows me the best. People ought to think about what that means both ways.





## small business tips



**Barbara Mowat**  
President  
Impact Communications Ltd.  
and Publisher  
Home Business Reports  
Abbotsford, B.C.

At 15, Barbara Mowat was running a budding house — the forerunner of the home business. Today, she's known in Abbotsford, B.C., as "the fiery galvanizer of home-based business."

Barbara's consulting and publishing empire stretches across Canada. Energy is her trademark. Shortly after starting Impact Communications in 1987, she convinced B.C. officials of the vast untapped potential of home-based micro-industries. "By 1990, B.C. became the world leader in providing programs and services in this sector," she says, "and Impact delivered them."

Impact serves the home-based entrepreneur, especially gift item and specialty food producers. With average purchases in key sectors, Barbara has set up product placement centers in B.C., Alberta and Ontario, advising entrepreneurs on expert marketing, packaging, pricing and more. She also has organized more than 30 creative art trade shows for home-based enterprises and conducted thousands of workshops and seminars.

Yet, Barbara practices what she preaches, generating numerous marketing projects from her home office in Abbotsford. Take the Home Business Reports, her remarkable national magazine with a circulation of 50,000 through newspaper, subscription and bulk sales. With production staff located from Victoria to Toronto, it's the model of the virtual organization.

"Home businesses are the fulfillment of dreams and they are the unseen force driving the economy," says Barbara. "They also bring life to our communities. It's the way more and more of the country's creative people will work."

## Barbara's tips

**1 Do business with people you like.** Listen to your intuition about the people you meet. "I've walked away from business on the basis of intuition," Barbara says. "When I haven't paid attention, it has cost me in the long run." Building business depends on building relationships, she adds. "When you like your clients, you buy into their vision."

**2 Buy your weaknesses and add your strengths.** Barbara is no mathematician, but she succeeded herself with the people who make a virtual publishing venture work flawlessly. "No human being can be everything in a business," she says. "As soon as you can, find out what you do well and have someone to do the rest. There is no best at what you do."

**3 Don't become preoccupied with growth at the expense of the people who helped you make it in the first place.** Building a company is a tough learning curve that can make you insensitive to others. As Barbara takes Impact to the US and overseas next year, she expects a lesson plan. "I have told my staff that it's going to be easy at times, and no picnic either, but how much fun we had building the company and getting it to this point."

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World

# Europe's quandary

BY BRUCE WALLACE

**O**n a French television's nightly satirical puppet show *Les Copains de l'Élysée*, Socialist Leader Lionel Jospin's character is called "Jo-Jo." A naive politician forever changing policy direction as hopes of gaining elected, Jo-Jo is a "blondie" on "Dad-Dad," a well-known French children's figure who wanders his time aimlessly along his car around Disneyland looking for ideas. Nothing in the real Jospin's recent campaign for parliament smokes that comparison seems overblown. Jospin promised the French gains without pain. He promised no new taxes and a higher minimum wage, more state-subsidized jobs and a shorter work week. Money-losing state companies would no longer have to whip themselves into shape for privatization or global competition. "Globalization" is a slur on France, seen as an American-inspired plot to rule the world. There would no globalization in Disneyland.

But even Jospin seemed surprised that enough French voters bought the package on June 1 polling day to make him the country's

new prime minister—albeit propped up by his Communist allies of convenience. Tired of being told that what their job-shedding economy needed was more austerity, the French threw out Alain Juppé's centre-right coalition. Juppé had been tightening government spending in order to ensure that France qualifies for Europe's proposed single currency—the euro— slated to debut in 1999. It took the new Socialist prime minister all of a heartbeat after being elected to promise to "reorient" France's approach to European integration.

Jospin still wants France to join the euro. But he wants a "euro for growth," controlled by politicians instead of tightfisted, self-interested central bankers. That approach suggests for a head-on clash with France's tough boys across the Rhine. A consistent majority of Germans say they have no interest in swapping their beloved, inflation-resistant mark for a glorified Italian lire. And if Europe's governments fail to agree on whether to water down the euro, they may be forced to delay it, or even abandon the long-cherished idea of a single currency altogether. "The criteria for monetary stability should not be fiddled or hedged or bunched in any way," warned British

## Doubts grow about plans for unity

Prime Minister Tony Blair last week as political upheaval rattled the continent. "And if they are, the answer is not to delay—the answer is, not to proceed."

But fiddling and hedging was exactly what was going on last week in Germany, the German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has essentially thrown the chaos over creating a common currency to one between lasting peace or another European war. To convince the skeptical German public that the euro will be as rock-hard as the mark, Kohl has consistently reassured them that euro club membership would be exclusive—limited to countries that kept their spending under firm control. No help, said Kohl, wagging his thick finger at that country's profligate ways. No Spain, either. Imagine Kohl's distress, then, as he became aware this year that Germany is unlikely to meet the tough criteria he himself had forced on his European partners. Practitioners showed Germany's budget deficit coming in higher than the agreed-upon maximum of three per cent of gross domestic product. That formula has taken on the mythical aura of a non-negotiable barrier. When Kohl discovered he could not cut spending enough to get Germany below the ceiling, he told a little bookkeeping sleight of hand. His government insured it would resolve Germany's gold reserves upwards in order to enrich its assets.

But even the hairy Kohl cannot intimidate Germany's formidable central bankers. They balked at his change political

crisis. The euro's birth has been an article of faith among the continent's political class, a matter of "how" to get there, not "if."

But Germany and France in particular have been jockeyed by huge protests at almost every attempt to reduce the Europe-wide addiction to state spending. Political leaders coldly presented the curbs as essential to bringing the 15 different European economies in to roughly parity. But the very day of the threatened, loose-limbed of road, miners to strike airline pilots, saw the euro as the source and embodiment of their pain. "How can one explain the disintegration at the Federal Republic of Germany, whose resolution of social tension was once considered exemplary?" asked left-wing German novelist Gertel Gross in a recent essay. "A horde of burglars and cut-throats has been allowed to damage the central pillars of the social contract—health and pensions insurance—and an employment insurance is hardly seen now from the grasping hand of the state."

Jospin hit the same notes in his successful French campaign. The voters' choice of the Socialists, he said, "was a demand for an economic and social policy at the service of man." The declaration was in character for a man who proclaims that he has never lost touch with his roots. "I'm the son of a maid and a schoolteacher, and I have absolutely no desire to belong to any kind of elite," the 50-year-old leader told a Paris newspaper. In a country where scandals have rocked the political class, Jospin's probity, at least, was refreshing. He almost quit politics in 1993 because of the endemic corruption in the Socialist party during the late president François Mitterrand's last years in office. But he stayed on to run as the party's presidential

France's Jospin shows off his cabinet after election; Blair (below, left) and Kohl meet in Germany; a passionately hostile form of events



modifying in their longstanding independence, arguing that the revolution itself was economically sound. And then an unceremonious war of arms wrestling with the powers at the Bundesbank, Kohl gave in. "The efforts for a united Europe have to be resolutely continued," he said after his setback. But most Germans agreed that he had abandoned his credibility as the foremost guardian of a strong euro.

The two dramas in France and Germany played a potentially historic aura of events in the slow but steady, 50-year-long march to unite European unity. The progress of a closer European Union rests most delicately on the scheme to get all Europeans to buy their baguettes, buns and pots of butter with the same notes and

tail candidate in 1995, becoming leader of the party's presidential campaign. Jospin's election politics is anything more than dreamy good intentions is highly debatable. He wanted followers not to show up for one of the promised 350,000 government jobs the next morning. And some observers predict that he will be pragmatic, even if that means disappointing many of those who voted for him.

"The problem is how the new government will compromise to what they perceived the country, which is a major contradiction with what we can afford," says Édouard de Larosière of the Credit commercial de France, a leading private bank. "And we have to solve the social security problem, where we have a much bigger deficit than we thought."

Yet there is also a growing sense that Europeans have had enough of the internal cut-throat-baring ways before they ever went far enough to give free-market solutions a chance at reviving their economies. A superficial glance around the European political scene reveals more seemingly left-leaning governments than at any time since the 1970s. French Socialists took comfort from the blue-leaf Labour victory in Britain, just as the German left accepted Jospin's sport as the start of a new era. It needs to finally topple Kohl in elections to be the end of any. Certainly the European Union's bureaucrats have a second wind, hoping that the

time to introduce a host of new business regulations. If so, they have missed Blair, who has been highly creative in redefining what left-wing means. He believes that leading business with more labor laws is a new well-trodden recipe for higher joblessness. "It is unemployed because of a government's good intentions does not make the situation more pleasant," he told Socialist leaders gathered in Sweden last week. "Moderate or not," if Blair and Jospin are to lead the way, the French Socialist will have to leave Disneyland, taking a hard right along the way.

With ANNE SWICER in Paris



Democracy: new rules after July 1

style, modeled by a stern Shanghaiese upbringing and a liberal Hong Kong education, seems bound to clash with that of the conservative Tong, who has expounded his belief in Confucian values. She has already stated bluntly that he has a way to go before he understands how government works, and she has hinted at her readiness to quit over issues of principle or conscience. Noting that Hong Kong has developed at a very different pace in China, she said "You cannot put the clock back."

But that is precisely what Tung has declared he will do. The mild democratic reforms introduced by Patten will be swept away on the grounds that they do not conform with China's basic law for the territory, which calls for a partially elected government that concentrates power on the executive. For the past few months, Hong Kong's British-appointed parallel government, the Provisional Legislative Council, has been setting just across the border in the town of Shenzhen. The 50-member body, which takes over after midnight on June 30, has proposed controversial changes that will reduce civil liberties. Societies must register with the government within one month of their formation, and those deemed a threat to national security will be banned. All demonstrations must be approved in advance by police, and national security would apply to grounds for prohibition. Officials have cited as examples people demanding independence for Taiwan or Tibet. But Beijing has also long emphasized that Hong Kong must not become "a base for subversion."

Chen is also concerned that, when Hong Kong holds its first elections as an autonomous region next year, all shades of opinion are given a fair chance. A new system proposed by the provisional legislature, involving proportional representation or multi-seat constituencies, has been criticised as deliberately stifling the chances of independence parties, which could be the current legislature. Their supporters are challenging in court the legitimacy of bills passed by the provisional legislature before the handover.

As that day looms, many Hong Kong people are also determined that the legacy of Tiananmen should not be forgotten. At the 40,000-sq-ft Victoria Park, Yip, Sze Ho pledged to the victims of the 1989 massacre: "We want that area when the sun was red and the reds crumbled, and to determine to support the patriotic democratic movement will never cease." What remains in doubt is whether he will be allowed to make a similar speech next year.

DAVID BEARD on Hong Kong

## WORLD

# The legacy of Watergate

The scandal lingers in public life, 25 years later

"Here we are," says Maurice Lederer with a broad smile and a shrug of the shoulders. "You see—a gas, so microphones." Lederer is an affable Dutchman who is taking a few minutes to show a visitor the scene of the crime. His company, a marketing firm called Unesco Inc., has the distinction of occupying Suite 919 in the distinctive building at 2800 Virginia Avenue on the edge of the Potomac River in downtown Washington. It is part of the Watergate complex, a collection of concrete corridors and offices that was damaged in the 1970s but took futuristic but now seems oddly dated. And Suite 919, a pleasant but

ANDREW PHILLIPS  
IN WASHINGTON

in fact, Watergate has fallen on hard times. Visitors always write the history books, of course, and for decades the ringway view was that it represented an unmitigated triumph for the forces of liberal capitalism over the Dark Side of political life—occupied by President Richard Nixon and the White House operatives who achieved the Watergate homicide. In Nixon, who died in 1994, was the lowliest of these of his Watergate. And the conspiracy that he and his closest aides embarked on to brush up their knowledge of the crime is beyond question. But after a quarter century the outcome no longer seems so clear, and the shadows over Watergate loom larger. These days, it is most

likely to be mentioned in the course of a lecture about the culture of scandal and the climate of mistrust that haunts politics. The news media, which once basked in the glow of bringing down a president, now worry that healthy skepticism about people in public life has turned into nihilist suppression. In a typical comment, Larry Sabat, a political scientist at the University of Virginia, became the passage from "taping journalists to watchdog journalism" to "voice-of-the-journalists"



Nixon says farewell after resigning in 1974 conference

There is no plaque on the sixth floor of the building on Virginia Avenue to commemorate the broken. There doesn't need to be. It was said of the Christopher Wren, the architect who designed some of London's most historic churches: "If you would see the town's mismanagement, look around." The same could be said of Watergate. The details may have faded with time (what exactly were the bangles looking like, and who was John Ehrlichman anyway?), but even a quarter of a century later, Americans and others are still grappling with the fallout from the scandal. More than any other single event, it undermined public confidence in government and set the tone

for a culture of confrontation between politicians and the press that endures to this day. It spawned an entire vocabulary of scandal (coverup, smoking gun, Deep Throat, "what did the President know and when did he know it?"). And it gave rise to one of the most tedious of modern political habits—tagging every purported episode of wrongdoing with the suffix "gate." Americans have endured Rumsfeldgate, Travelgate and a dozen more. Argentina, Romania, Israel, South Africa and even Pales have lived through "gate." Canada is not immune. British Columbia's "Gingogate" and Premier Mike Harcourt's resigna-

tion were no exception. In fact, Watergate's impact was so deep that it is only occurring on Sept. 7, 1997, and Richard Nixon is in the Oval Office at the White House with his chest of state, St. Helens, and side of Alexander the Great. The subject is Scandal: Edward Kennedy, a Democrat for whom Nixon reserved a special kithing, and the President casually orders handlers to plant a sign in the security detail assigned to protect Kennedy—and try to collect on him. Kennedy says "get back and catch this one for a little," Nixon says "Don't be so fat. It's going to be fat."

The tone is vintage Nixon: earthy, brutal, primal. Nothing did him in as much as the tapes of his private conversations that he made throughout the Watergate period with a voice-activated tape recorder. The key question was what he knew about the heathen and the subsequent effort to cover it up, and when he knew it. The tapes showed that he knew much more than he had admitted, and he knew it much earlier. They were key evidence for the investigators who unlocked the conspiracy, and led directly to Nixon's resignation on Aug. 9, 1974. Now they reside in a vault on the ground floor of a modern, antique building run by the U.S. National Archives not outside Washington. The archive's "Nixon Project" holds 44 billion

## WORLD HONG KONG

# Final defiance

It was the night that many Hong Kong people stood up to be counted. Taxi drivers, or bachelors, lawyers, housewives and students crowded into the city's Victoria Park to remember those who lost their lives in China's bloody Tiananmen Square crackdown on June 4, 1989. They did not put a legacy of Hong Kong's colonial past, a statue of Queen Victoria at her grandiose majesty, and passed before the Pillar of Shame, a two-tonne metal sculpture of twisted bodies depicting victims of repression. Sombre music accompanied the laying of a wreath in memory of those killed at Tiananmen, and more than 50,000 people chanted slogans and sang hymns as they held silent kneeling candles.

In a rally to these killed by the People's Liberation Army in Beijing, pro-democracy campaigner Sze Ho declared: "Tonight, we are again using sparks of conflict, so be careful of the drops of tears, to remember you and return you." Like many of those present, he believed that the light to release China's dissidents and to end the country's one-party rule would continue. But at the back of everybody's mind, as Hong Kong's last days under British rule ebbed away, was the thought that this could be the last such demonstration. Once Hong Kong returns to Chinese sovereignty in July 1, similar outpourings of feeling may be contained as subversive and against national security. Tung Chee-hwa, the millionaire businessman soon to be the territory's chief executive, has promised that peaceful demonstrations may continue. But two days before the latest

rally, he showed his disagreement with its organizers, insisting: "It is time to set aside the burden of June 4."

In many eyes, the crowd's future chief has shown himself to be a shrewd man of integrity who has so far played his cards well. The fact that his governing team is heavily business-oriented, while not pleasing lower-income groups, has pleased the world of commerce, and that one of the globe's most successful metropolitan markets continues to function smoothly. His confidence was illustrated last week when the stock market soared to new heights, propelled by a record rush for so-called red-chip shares (Hong Kong-based, mainland-controlled or controlled companies). The initial offering of one red chip, Beijing Enterprises, was 1,200 times oversubscribed.

And this speculative frenzy, however there are signs of a sterling discontent, and not only among the democrats in Victoria Park. The real significance may be in the civil service, regarded as one of the most efficient and least corrupt in Asia. In the past, it has played a strong role. Now, top officials are concerned that they will lose decision-making power and are doubtful about many of Tung's appointees. He made a point of visiting their popular boss, Chief Secretary Ivan Cheong, to say on after the handover. Cheong—known as the colony's smiling iron lady—worked well with British Gov. Chris Patten. But her

A protest against China may be the last

pages of documents from his presidency and 3,700 hours of taped conversations. The holdings are so vast that archivists make new finds all the time. The Kennedy exchange was unclassified only in February, and is identified with clinical precision to conversation number 770-35.

The man who first admitted to investigators that Nixon had secretly bugged his own office was Alexander Butterfield, now 71 and retired in San Diego. He was one of Nixon's closest aides and has lived the past quarter century under the shadow of having taken part in something sinister and shameful. By the time Watergate erupted, Americans had long lost their political vigors; the assassination of John Kennedy, Vietnam and the turmoil of the late 1960s had taken care of that. But, because in Nixon's court and conspiring on the tapes that the last will prove the presidency, an office that Americans, no matter their political affiliation, are taught to revere. Arguably, it has never recovered.

Butterfield has thought long and hard about Watergate, and even after 25 years he believes Nixon's Americans still fail to grasp that Nixon himself was fully responsible. "It never ceases to amaze me that after all the coverage of Watergate, so many people just don't get it," he says. "They buy his story that he just made an enormous error of judgment, that he shouldn't have come to the aid of these askew aides who perpetrated this



John Dean testifies as wife Maureen looks on; the presidency's last veil

crime. People buy this stuff all the time."

The truth, says Butterfield, is simpler. "Watergate was a reick of Richard Nixon led the way he operated—100 per cent. Nixon was the director of all activity in the White House." And, he says, "I don't think anything happened then that couldn't happen again. It could easily happen again if you had another person like that in power. The press might snicker at it later, but they couldn't prevent it from happening."

Butterfield is still obsessed by Watergate. Few who were to Nixon's aide could escape it as details of conspiracy, perjury, cover-up and deception by people at the highest levels of government poured out. The Washington Post made the White House its exposing the news Nixon's attempt to

self-consciously reform, driving around with a vanity plate that reads B20-GATE and issuing defiant declarations. "I have no regrets whatsoever," he says of Watergate.

Others found God. Charles Colson, a Nixon adviser who specialized in dirty tricks against political opponents and helped set up the break-in team, became a born-again Christian and runs a prison outreach program in Virginia called Prison Fellowship Ministries. Jeb Stuart Magruder, now 62, was deputy director of Nixon's reelection campaign and served seven months for conspiracy to obstruct justice. He now lives

in Lexington, Ky., where he is senior minister at First Presbyterian Church, a downtown congregation of 1,250 that builds houses for low-income people under the Habitat for Humanity program. He has made a new life for himself, and he says proudly but firmly, "I do not want to talk about Watergate."

What Magruder will talk about is his work with the church, which, inevitably, leads back to Watergate. "Going into the ministry was obviously part of putting my life back together, which was a major project," he says. Did he succeed? "As well as anyone can. Nobody's perfect. Theology teaches us that all of us are imperfect. That's why you need a savior beyond yourself." Magruder studied the works of Reinhold Niebuhr, the Protestant theologian who wrote about the relationship between power and morality. "Niebuhr understood how humanism was always fighting a battle between self-interest, pride and doubt. That's what you're doing all the time. Some just don't know it."

Most of the conclusions drawn after Watergate were less lofty. They are enshrined in laws designed to cleanse the American political system, to raise the ethical bar and ensure such events were never repeated. Some have been tested, others have had consequences that their sponsors never imagined. A campaign finance law was passed in 1974, aimed at breaking the influence of wealthy donors over political parties. It has been undermined by court rulings and weak enforcement; to the point where political fundraising is

Rose Mary Woods, 79, Nixon's loyal secretary, who never convincingly explained an 18 1/2-minute gap on a crucial Watergate tape she handled. She is retired in Alaska.

Donald Ziegler, 58, Nixon's press secretary who invented the "non-denial denial." He heads the National Association of Chain Drug Stores lobby group and lives in Alexandria, Va.

Bob Woodward, 54, and Carl Bernstein, 55, who wrote the best-selling All the President's Men, later a movie, about their exposure of Watergate in The Washington Post. Woodward is assistant managing editor for investigative news at the Post. Bernstein is a high profile author and magazine writer.

Deep Throat, Woodward and Bernstein's still-unsettled confidential source, who they said they would never name while he was alive. The latest theory is that he was a senior FBI official.

GURTON WOODWARD  
with DONALD ZIEGLER in Toronto



John Mitchell, Nixon's attorney general, imprisoned 10 months for his part in the cover-up, in 1968, at 75.

Sam Ervin, the fellow belt-and-suspenders chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, which investigated the scandal live on television, in 1965, at 88.

John Sirrine, the Washington judge who ordered Nixon to give up special tapes of his Watergate conversations, in 1992, at 88.

#### DEAN STILL AROUND

John Dean, 58, the White House lawyer who incited misery as he testifies against Nixon was borne out by the Watergate tapes. An investment banker in Beverly Hills, he is sought after by Silent Coup, a book suggesting his was the real force behind the turn of events.

John Ehrlichman, 72, the Nixon adviser who supervised the White House "plumbers"

unit, formed to stop media leaks, and served 18 months for a mid-on Daniel Ellsberg psychiatrist. Ellsberg leaked the "Pentagon Papers," a secret study of the Vietnam War. Ehrlichman is a writer based in Atlanta.

Charles Colson, 65, the tough Nixon aide known as a master of dirty tricks, including the Watergate break-in. During seven months in jail, he became a born-again Christian. He is a lay minister in Virginia.

H. Howard Hunt, 78, the former CIA agent who co-ordinated the break-in. After serving 33 months in prison, he became a prolific mystery writer based in Miami.

G. Gordon Liddy, 66, the ex-FBI agent who led the Watergate burglars and did the most time—52 months. He is an anti-rightist radio talk-show host in Washington.

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

The two-year-long Watergate saga, much of it played out in televised hearings, grouped Americans as completely as the O. J. Simpson trial would surely a quarter-century later—but it carried far more serious implications. At the drama unfolded, a host of obscure officials became household names. Where are they now? Several have died, while others have been affected for life by the scandal. An update on key players:

#### DIED

Richard Nixon, the Republican president whose aides ordered the break-in at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex and tried to cover up what he knew, in 1994, at 81.

H. R. (Buck) Holloman, Nixon's chief of staff, who served 18 months in jail on Water-

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## WORLD

more controversial in Washington than it was when Moses, not Bill Clinton, presided over the great hit for the Lincoln Bedroom. A few glowing but independent comments to spotlight political controversies, and another set setting strict guidelines for ethical behavior in government, may have backfired. Critics say they led to the culture of scandal that has engulfed U.S. politics since Watergate. Instead of ensuring clear government, rules the argument, they became weapons in the hands of political partisans, feeding what analyst Suzanne Garment calls "the great American scandal machine." In her 1992 book, *Scandal: The Culture of Misfit in American Politics*, Garment described the infrastructure of rules, investigations, special procedures and news media as a permanent feature that feeds off whiffs of wrongdoing and, in turn, sends shock controversy to keep it going. The seemingly endless scandals dogging President Clinton—including Whitewater and the leading saga that has been dubbed, in time-honored tradition, "Monagate"—bear that out. (One of the cover stories of Clinton's week at his law wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, served as a junior lawyer on the staff of the House committee that investigated Whitewater. Now, the system of prosecutors and ethics laws created in that era is being used to torment the First Couple.)

The media, too, look considerably less benevolent than they did in the aftermath of Watergate. Woodward and Bernstein were rule models for a generation, updated versions of a classic American type: the lone against the system. It's been a costly discovery since then. "These days the talk in U.S. media circles is about the rise of tabloid TV and the pursuit of public figures that too often slides into character assassination. The most widely discussed trend is so-called public or congressional journalism. These practices are characterized by cynicism and detachment from the political process, instead of focusing on exposing policy issues, they stress finding solutions to social problems. Nothing could be further from the post-Watergate ideal of a press determinedly aloof from the political process." The new magazine says Washington media critic Tom Rosenfeld, "is part of the backlash against Watergate."

Watergate lends itself to that kind of posing. It shook the entire American political system. But at bottom, its lessons may not be so complex. Ben Bradlee, the legendary executive editor of *The Washington Post* who piloted the paper through that period, was up with admirable simplicity: the scandal that started in the unlikely surroundings of Suite 100 at the Watergate Building. "What's the lesson?" he asked. "What's the truth? You go to the top, great, great, great. At Nixon's back? No, he would have kept on as president. Not so hard to figure out, really?"

## World NOTES

### STRIFE IN SIERRA LEONE

Last month's military coup in Sierra Leone threatened to split into a regional war as Nigeria claimed at least three countries were joining its fight against the new junta. Nigeria's Commander President, the capital, from guerrillas, vowing to reinstate elected civilian president Ahmad Tejan Kabbah. U.S. marines helped evacuate 2,500 (reporters—including 38 Canadians). Coup leaders, who said they were open to negotiations, have killed themselves with lethal shots who have waged a bush war since 1981.

### ISRAEL'S NEW RABIN?

Israel's Labour Party elected former military chief Ehud Barak, 55, as its leader, ousting Shimon Peres and installing a new generation at the top of the country's main opposition party. Analysts compared Barak's tough image and Jewish politics to slain peace-maker Yitzhak Rabin, a man that polls show poses a challenge to handle Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

### FRAUD CLAIM IN ALGERIA

Algeria's ruling party won the country's parliamentary elections, promising to end the bloodshed that has claimed nearly 60,000 lives since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago. But other parties accused al-Fatah of fraud. Parties basing their platform on Islam were banned, and radical Muslim leaders had called for a boycott. The bloody rebellion started in 1982 when Algeria's military claimed elections that Islamic parties were poised to win.

### BURMA JOINS ASEAN

Despite strong objections by Western countries, the Association of South-East Asian Nations voted to admit military-run Burma. The seven members of the economic and political bloc the move would help counter China's growing power and could persuade Burma's junta to improve its human rights record. Cambodia and Laos will also join ASEAN next month.

### IRELAND VOTES

A centre-right alliance led by Bertie Ahern defeated Prime Minister John Major's left-of-centre "rainbow coalition," but without receiving a majority from Ireland's 2.7 million voters. With 46 per cent of the vote, Ahern will require support from the smaller parties to form a government.



**WE WILL BURY YOU:** The preserved corpse of Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin lies in its tomb in Moscow's Red Square, oblivious to a new controversy swirling around it. Russian President Boris Yeltsin last week suggested he might hold a referendum this fall on giving a Christian burial to the atheist Bolshevik leader who died in 1924 at 53. In his latest showdown with the Communist-dominated parliament, Yeltsin said he hoped to "find Red Square of its status as a cemetery." Communist deputies view Lenin as a national icon, but few Russians line up any more to view his waxy remains, laid out in a red marble mausoleum near the Kremlin.

## The Pope's last homecoming?

"My dear, my years are being added up," said Pope John Paul II wistfully to 100,000 Polish worshippers. The crowd in the western city of Garawa, Wilkonia, responded by chanting, "Long live the Pope," to which the 77-year-old pontiff replied with a smile: "I am still alive."

If nothing else, the Pope retained his sense of humor as he embarked on a punishing and emotional 11-day tour of his native country. Many Poles openly feared that this visit, his seventh to Poland since assuming the papacy in 1978, would be his last. In essence, John

Paul stressed his abhorrence of abortion, a two-year issue in Poland as elections loomed. But the political heart of the trip was a 20-minute private session with the presidents of seven central and eastern European nations after a mass in Gdansk. The Pope urged the leaders not to leave the Baltic republics and other smaller countries out of international alliances. At the time, he spoke of "an invisible wall" made of "fear and aggressiveness" in the hearts of Europeans nearly eight years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. "It is the wall," he said, "of political and economic selfishness."

## Sex and the brass

U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen was accused of "double standard by insisting a general who had an affair with a subordinate from his wife. Under siege over a series of military sex scandals, Cohen said he would file a report on the affair. Cohen said he would file a report on the affair. Cohen said he would file a report on the affair.

As the Pentagon was actively enforcing its rules, said Cohen, he had not enforced the cover of Lt. Gen. Thomas Griffin in 1995 over an affair between Griffin and a subordinate. Griffin was discharged last month after admitting his affair with a woman with married men. And the same rule of the Northern Plains, Grand, said of lower-level military officials, said he had heard in view of a subculture relationship he had for years ago.

## EYES ON THE PRIZE

BY BRUCE WALLACE

In the select fraternity of race-car drivers—men who squeeze behind the wheel of the “cub” and turn a skeleton of thin carbon fibre into a howling, fuel-slurping, rubber-eating bullet—talk among the brethren sometimes turns to fear. “Of course we talk about it,” says Jacques Villeneuve, the 26-year-old Quebec driver who leads the pack as the road show known as the Formula One World Championship arrives in Montreal for its June 15 race. “Fear is not a taboo subject with drivers, and neither is death, though not everyone talks about that. But I believe you have to laugh about everything in life,” says the quietly confident young man who right now just may be Canada’s

might. You don’t have legions of fans. It’s more a major interest of “Oh, did I?”

Formula One may bill itself as the thinking man’s motor sport, but the risk of death still provides it with its essential drama. Without risk, drivers would just be projectiles stamped with corporate logos. With it, they are hi-tech gladiators. “It’s a callous statement, but I’ve heard it said at the highest levels of the sport that Ayrton Senna’s death was good for F1 commercially,” says Matt Bishop, editor of Britain’s monthly *F1 Racing* magazine, referring to the Brazilian world champion who was killed in 1994. “Racing fans need heroes. And they need to know that even the best can die.” It is telling that three years after his death, Senna’s out following outbursts that of any living driver. Senna,

**Jacques Villeneuve talks about life, fear and his return to Montreal**



most famous international athlete. “And I have never yet felt fear in racing.”

“Well, I’ve felt it,” says Jackie Stewart, the best driver in the world during his day in the late-1960s and ‘70s. “I think we all feel fear. I’ve learned it. Stewart is back in Formula One now, this time as a team owner. On this late May morning, he has returned to the rolling countryside of Fife in southern Scotland to unveil a statue to local hero Jim Clark, a former world champion driver and Stewart’s friend and rival, killed in a crash while racing in 1968. Stewart recalls eyeballing death himself during one rainy race in Rome, when he overtook another driver to get out from behind his spray. “I got let out to pass,” says Stewart, borrowing his hands as if showing how he drives the family van. “And poof, there’s an ambulance on the track going 50, 60 miles an hour—and I’m going 160. Don’t tell me I didn’t get a

agony Stewart, has become “bigger than life, bigger than reality. And sometimes,” he says sadly, “you have to die for that to happen.”

Jacques Villeneuve knows all about competing against the legends of the sport and the dead. His runaway victory in Barcelona on May 25 was his seventh Grand Prix win in less than two full seasons—one more career victory than his late father, Gilles, accumulated over two years in Formula One. Gilles Villeneuve was an aerobist, behind the wheel who lived to drive and seemed to toss away the calculations of risk. He was thrown from his semi-suspicious, bloodred Ferrari and killed while qualifying for the 1982 Belgian Grand Prix, thereby entering Formula One’s pantheon of deities. Comparisons are inevitable, especially when Jacques returns to race on the Gilles Villeneuve Circuit in Montreal. It comes with the politics. “That’s the



**True colors:**  
His blue eyes  
and helmet eye  
his signatures

negative side about racing in Montreal, but it's been like that since I started so I don't really care any more," said Villeneuve this month after final tests of his Williams-Benetton car in England. "I understand why people ask those questions, but I've never felt I was racing because of my father."

The conventional wisdom in Grand Prix paddocks is that while Jacques may lack his father's daring, he is just as good a driver—and certainly a smarter one. "Gilles was an extraordinary driver who drove his backside off—it is a sometimes irresponsible fashion," recalls Stewart. "I've seen Gilles drive a car with two wheels missing after an accident, when his mom told him to keep racing. Jacques has better mind management than that. His hand would click into gear," and Stewart snaps his fingers to make the point. "Gilles? Two wheels are all. Let's push it!"

But many people still wish for the son to recapture the father's bravado. Even uncle Jacques Villeneuve, Gilles' brother, has complained that his nephew lacks aggressive nous, misses his father's pure passion for having to be the quickest driver on the track, and wins only because the Williams car is the best in the business. "Look, yeah, I know what he says," replies the son with a voice fit to fill the midlife in a garage in Monaco the weekend of the principality's famous race. "No, I don't live and breathe the sport," he responds after a pause. "I live and breathe the competition and the edge. I never grew up saying 'Ma, I want to be an F1 driver.' I grew up saying 'I need that car, that speed.' It could come from anywhere, from any sport."

Villeneuve was a talented skier but has acknowledged he lacked the discipline to train hard enough to become a pro—and was it surprising to him? He was the elite Snowstar Race before just outside Montreal, but his father agreed to France's Côte d'Azur when Jacques was 7. Along with his mother Joanne, and younger sister, Melanie, the Villeneuves travelled Europe's racing circuit in a motor home plastered with Montreal Canadiens stickers before moving to Monaco in 1981. After his father's death, Jacques was sent to a Swiss boarding school, though he returned to Quebec each summer. His Monaco roots have Canadian businesswoman Lynn Benetton driving, bounding up Jacques's narrow, steep streets after a Canada Day party. "I thought he was out of my mind," she recalls with a laugh. "He got offended when I put my seat belt on."

It seems strange, hearing trouble like this way. One wonders how can the slightly balky young man, with untethered hair and slouching posture that makes him look like he would be more at home playing computer chess, write down straightforwardly in the sport that killed his father? How can he worry his mother like that? "I never heard that phrase in my family," he says, surprised at the question. "And I feel lucky that I never did. My family allowed me to make my own mistakes—I was stupid enough. So I learned how not to." Because more than anything, says Jacques Villeneuve in his poised, clipped manner as he casually crunches a pencil, "you do not want to get hurt."

## 'I live and breathe the competition, the edge'

*Adventure in the Alps: A talented skier, he lacked the discipline to train hard enough to go pro*

Doping deals certainly sells tickets. Formula One is now a multibillion-dollar business, attracting bigger worldwide television audiences than any sporting event other than the Olympics and soccer's World Cup—and those are staged just once every four years. Formula One runs 16 Grand Prix races every year, between March and October. Its flag-top in Europe, where the sport began and where fans see themselves as motor sport's sophisticates compared with what they scathingly regard as the beer-guzzling go-karts of professional North American car racing.

But beyond soccer, it is perhaps the only sport with a truly global reach. Formula One is established in Latin and North America. And it now seems set to explode into Asia, where advertising laws and social customs conveniently welcome the tobacco companies, which use speedsters as sexy promotional vehicles for their brands. (The Asian invasion has begun: Jackie Stewart's car design includes the equine urinal symbol and an ad saying "Vast Malaysia.") Financial rewards for drivers have risen in step. Villeneuve's estimated annual income is about \$30 million—high, but not as great as German driver Michael Schumacher, who earns more than \$30 million in salary plus his reputation as the circuit's most skilled driver.

As Formula One grows richer than its old TV contracts, however, many long-time fans lament the increasing professionalism that wraps its wars in a cocoon of media and sponsors. The days when rich dilettantes would slow up to race their latest motor toy are

gone. Formula One has become a hi-tech showcase, where trademark aerospace engineers for design improve cars and guard their trade secrets the way NASA had rocket blueprints from the Soviets. Even the suspiciously blond groupies, once a Grand Prix staple, have been chased away from the paddocks in the necessary clampdown on security.

Yet there is more that is cheerless in Formula One's prospects than the flash line dogs. Critics complain the circuit lacks the charismatic personalities and the always-chasers on which every sport relies for drama. One more evidence, we can't control. The races have become too predictable with too little passing. While everyone accepts that a great driver can shave tenths of a second off a lap time, too often an average driver can ride the hot car to victory (the complacency point to Martin Donohue, last year's world champion driving for Williams-Benetton, who has yet to finish a race this year behind the wheel of the new Arrows cars). In short, many races have become cruises without suspense.

The criticism comes at a sensitive time for Formula One, which is actually



*With five victories, his race, like his girlfriend, are in Canada*

a poorer business controlled by British entrepreneur Bernard Ecclestone. London's Sunday Times estimates Ecclestone's fortune at \$615 million, making him the 58th richest person in Britain, and he stands to shoot higher by taking Formula One public. A rumored \$3-billion share offering is expected on the market within weeks. Ecclestone asserted that Formula One's value lies with its television contracts. He wants a lucrative future from selling pay-per-view packages, which allow viewers an interactive remote control to skip drives and camera position to another. Not everyone is convinced. Early subscription to pay per view has been disappointing, says one City of London broker handling the share issue. "You have to be the kind of geek who wants to see the data on lap times, the driver's view, and [team boss] Frank Williams



## Getting on track

The 4.42-km Grand Prix Villeneuve took overtook one of the former Expo islands in Montreal





Along Manzo's above: You can't really take him here—there's no room to overtake!

in the paddock wearing his headphones all in the same time," says the broker. "How many of these guys are out there?"

So it was most welcome when Villeneuve chose this spring to trash some proposed design changes in the cars for next year. "Mechatronics," and "ajuke," were how Villeneuve described plans to put grooves in all three main brake discs to prevent them from overheating in the name of slowing them down for safety. He said that if Formula One "becomes boring to drive" (by that I mean less speed and danger)," Villeneuve explained to *MotorWeek*, he might switch back to North America's CART circuit, where he won the coveted Indianapolis 500 and the overall driver's championship last 1995.

Having a top-driver change on his sport caused enough concern in the boardroom for Max Mosley, F1's equivalent of a commissioner, to hush back at Villeneuve before he could make a case in Monaco. "The objective is not for it to be for a driver to drive an F1 car," said the articulate Mosley, a lawyer who is the son of Britain's infamous 1930s racer Oswald Mosley. "If an F1 driver wants to leave him he can get plenty of it when he is not driving by spending all the millions he is earning. It's my job to be concerned about safety and to be sure that when Jacques 30 years old, he should be able to go out and say: 'You were probably right, Max, because I am still here.'"

It is natural for drivers to want more power, more speed, said Mosley. "But the romantic ideal of living on the limit and taking one's life in all very work," he added gruffly, "and someone gets killed."

Beyond Mosley's response, Villeneuve's outspokenness provoked some of the harshest criticism that is occasionally directed at the Quebecer. In the past, the European press has scoffed at his sloppy dress sense—baggy pants and untucked shirts—and complained about his less-than-coherent persona. "Photographers really don't like Villeneuve," says *Le Journal*'s Bishop. "Schwarzenegger enjoys champagne attacks forever. But Villeneuve is two quick sports and he's all the goddam." And some criticize the Canadian for spending too much on driving

gear away from the paddock, dubbing it computer games when he should be working with the engineers on his car. "He never been into cars mechanically," he says unapologetically. "I understand how the car works. But I couldn't build an engine. And I couldn't fix one."

Some observers think Villeneuve's outburst may come back to haunt him. "Mosley and Ecclestone control the sport so tightly, and guys don't take them on very often," says Red Campbell, a Canadian with long experience in Formula One who now handles marketing for Ford's racing programs. Campbell is a Villeneuve booster, but warns that Jacques has increased the pressure to win the world championship as it expects of the number 1 Williams driver. "That could bite him," says Campbell. "If he doesn't win the championship, he'll be devalued in the sport's eyes because of his attitude towards it."

**T**he Monaco Grand Prix is Formula One's Wimbledon. They have been running races through the principality's twisting down town streets, crisscrossed between the arcades and the mountains, since 1928. "You can't really see here," says Villeneuve of his home course. "There's no room to overtake." But with crowds and come for the weekend's social spectacle. Elongated cars overflowing the Mediterranean resort with foreign accents and the clink of champagne glasses. Race-day broadcast in the deluxe Hotel de Paris costs \$800 a month, covers on hotel parking lots to pool at Europe's finest sports cars, brightly colored Ferraris and Lamborghinis with fresh coats lower in the ground than a vicar's lawn. When the driver of a four-door rental car has the temerity to take his horn to get through the gawkers, a British voice with a "Rafael Nadal" you're driving a Ferrari."

The atmosphere at Monaco has changed along with F1. Packed so closely ended the days when spectators could use the sidewalks behind single grandstands. Mosley's most basic car, the Williams Grand Prix, is still a place of a cliff—secured just outside the principality's borders. "You used to be so clear, just pure power of red rubber from the tires would hit you as they went by," recalls 65-year-old Ross Bello with an endearing, crinkly smile. "Bello ran

the Chateau Bar from 1946 until it closed last year. The bar was behind the line at Rosier's, and was one of the places where drivers used to gather to relax. "Drivers used to sit more, they were friends then," says Ross. "Mechanics from one team would help other guys out if somebody needed a tool. Now, it's all professional secrets and money, money, money. The seal is gone, and that's a pity."

In a test set up in the harbor-side paddock to black out any snoopy competitors, the Williams engineers fine-tune Villeneuve's car. The glowing head sets are lit, directed, accurately more a patient in an operating theater than a machine in a garage. Laptop computers crunch data. No all-around the blue shorts and T-shirts of the Williams engineers. The car roars to life when they flip up the engine, and every person at the end of the pit right screams as if wounded animals were being gored.

Neatly, Frank Williams uses a pause in the midlet to talk about Villeneuve. "The level of technology in the cars is increasing every year, and Jacques is learning how to choose his brain and make his own decisions. The technology work for him," says Williams. "But the bottom line is the seat of the pants. He is using his brain and courage to stick out what a talent to get around the track in that extra tenth of a second."

Villeneuve will complain that the Williams team sometimes pays more heed to the data than the driver. "The guys on the team are sometimes too computer-oriented," he said in Monaco, whose his longstanding girlfriend, Stephanie Goss d'Alton, a film production assistant, had down to earth. "Jacques will turn him on. 'I love computers and technology but I don't want to race them with everything. Too much is taken away from the human side, from the feel.'"

A steady race was taking two days later when the drivers lined up



Cool under pressure: His Williams car is the best there is

to start the Monaco race. Most drivers came to race on a trackless line, giving them added traction on the wet pavement. But the Williams team relied on a weather forecast predicting the rain would stay. They stayed with "sticks," the solid tires that add speed on dry surfaces by putting more rubber on the road. When the green light flashed, Villeneuve slipped and spun as if he were on ice, falling quickly to the back of the pack. He never finished the race, retiring midway through after sliding into a guardrail.

Imagine a Canadian going straight with the wrong three-lap race!

**U**ntil Villeneuve, Canada had a limited history in Formula One. George Eaton raced for a while but is better-known for piloting the now-trashed department store chain. In the old 1970s, Walter Wolf acquired a team which won the 1977 Monaco Grand Prix with Jody Scheckter at the wheel. In Canada, Wolf is best-remembered as the shadowy figure who helped land Danny Maloney's conquest of the Tery party in the early 1980s, the still-leads the world as an entrepreneur (the Wolf brand world. "Wilder didn't like working with sponsors," Red Campbell, who was on the Wolf team, recalls with a laugh. "He thought their logos ruined the look of his cars.")

Villeneuve is clear that he considers himself Canadian. "Would you be proud to come from Monaco, where the client is finite is a tax haven?" asked a young French businessman who says he lives in the principality only to chase a few dollars. "He is also the same advice in a line from the Crazy Canuck developers to Canada's dourish hockey players who challenge the myth that Canadians are a cautious, colorless people. "We're a crazy

## Canadians flying checkered flags

**W**hen Greg Moore scored the first pole in Milwaukee at June 1, to win the Miller 200, he did more than just become the youngest-ever winner on the Championship Auto-Racing Tour circuit. The 22-year-old from Maple Ridge, B.C., extended an impressive streak by Canadian top drivers in 1997. Going into last weekend's Detroit Grand Prix, Canadians had won the last four CART (formerly IndyCar) races, the last Formula One event and, with Paul Tracy's

three CART triumphs and Jacques Villeneuve's three Formula One victories, more than half of all races ran this season in the world's top two open-wheel racing series. What's more? "I really don't know," Moore says with a laugh. "I would like to say that, it is something in the water."

Hardly. Canada's top drivers possess the four essential components to winning—natural talent, appearance, dependability

Tracy (three straight wins)

and teams with plenty of cash. Tracy of best Hill, Ontario, and CART rookie Paul, Quebecer of Atlanta, Que., all honed their skills in domestic series such as Formula Ford. 2000 before moving up. "A lot of our drivers get opportunities to showcase their talents that way," Moore says. But with team budgets running from \$10 million a year in CART to as much as \$100 million in Formula One, even good drivers go begging if they do not have sponsorships. Toronto's Scott Goodyear, for instance, has won two Grand Prix and twice finished second at the sacred Indianapolis 500, but the 35-



Moore says first straight

year-old has struggled to secure steady employment since his brother, Mackenzie Financial Corp., dropped out of racing after 1995.

Villeneuve, meanwhile, trained on minor circuits in Europe and Japan before landing Poles' last support in an IndyCar race. After Villeneuve pulled to Formula One, the tobacco company opted to back Moore, Campbell and five other Canadian drivers on the Indy Lights and Formula Atlantic circuits. Tracy, 28, who has 15 CART titles to his name and driver for the powerful Marlboro Team Penske, says that on some teams, promo-

tional work is as critical to a driver's success as race results. "They look for someone who is likable and can get along with the sponsors," he says.

Naturally, of course, means nothing on the track. "When someone is in front of you," says Moore, "you want to beat them, no matter where they're from." Still, Canadian CART has a driver to win a collective trophy for the country when Villeneuve scores his most points over the season. "It would be great at the end of the year to win the Nations Cup because there are only three of us and maybe six Americans and eight Brazilians," Tracy said last week from his home in Pirker, Ariz. "That would be a real achievement."

JAMES BEACON





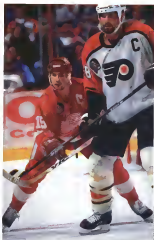
## SPORTS

# Good times roll in Motown

Steve Yzerman leads the Red Wings to their first Stanley Cup in 42 years

The euphoria was almost more than Joe Louis Arena could bear. The stands shook, and so did the old banners in the rafters. As their beloved Red Wings finished off the beleaguered Philadelphia Flyers, the Detroit fans cheered themselves hoarse, howled their eyes out, and jumped for joy. And the aggro increased when the Red Wings' longtime captain, Steve Yzerman, hoisted the hallowed silver Cup over his head and began to drink the ice. That made it official: after 42 barren years, the Red Wings were NHL champions again, and Yzerman whose once-only last now bears the name and the weary lines of an often first-trailing 35-year career, had finally received his due. "I think Steve Yzerman is what every athlete should be, an every sport," said Ted Lindsay, who captained the last winning Wings team back in 1955. "You see so many players in sport these days, and the NHL should be proud to have a guy like Steve."

It was a sweet sweep. The Wings had waited so long and tried so hard for another chance to etch their names on the crowded silver rings that form the Stanley Cup's base. And their success was no fluke after being by St. Louis and Anaheim, they defeated the defending champion Colorado Avalanche in six games to reach the final. There, they proved that they were simply the better team, beating the five-time Stanley Cup champion Flyers on offense, on defense, and particularly in goal. Even after building a 3-0 lead in games, the Flyers' outbursts kept their confidence from soaring as they tried to let Philadelphia gain any momentum. With good reason: like Boston's Curse of the Bambino (baseball's Red Sox have not won a World Series since Babe Ruth was traded to the New York Yankees prior to the 1918 season), the inveterate Red Wings had not drunk from the Cup since Lou Gehrig was traded to Chicago in 1937. So the Red Wings were not about to let this opportunity get



Yzerman (left), Lindsay: Detroit's speed beat Philadelphia's bones

away. "You don't win a series in three games," Detroit coach Scotty Bowman cautioned after Game 3.

The leader throughout was the 32-year-old Yzerman. Born in Cranbrook, B.C., and raised in Nepesin, Ont., the mucky centerman joined Detroit out of junior hockey in 1985, when the then-ferible Wings were a full decade removed from their last winning season and five years away from their next one. He achieved every personal goal, including being voted player of the year in 1988-1989 by his peers, but he always remained intent on the ultimate team prize, the Stanley Cup. Though worn down by the long season—he second screened that his listed weight of

205 lb.—Yzerman set the tone for his teammates last week by scoring big goals, back-checking tenaciously, and keeping his blocking shots on defense. "He's the heart and the soul of this team," said defenseman Vladimir Fedorov.

Going into the series, pundits claimed the Wings could not match up to the Flyers' size and strength. But Detroit proved with its superior speed that opponents can't hit what they can't catch. Detroit's shooters took advantage of some shoddy play from Philadelphia goal-tenders Ron Hextall and Curtis Brown, although the well-stocked Russian line of Igor Larionov, Sergei Fedorov and Vyacheslav Kozlov would have guaranteed any reminder. And in addition to scoring Yzerman and Brendan Shanahan, the Wings got offensive support from players such as Martin Lapointe and Jari Korpela. "We have been a really focused team in this series," said Lapointe.

Having enthusiastically subscribed to Bowman's defense system, the Wings shut down the Flyers' Legion of Doom line of Lindsay, John LeClair and Douglas Zetter—effectively short-circuiting Philadelphia's offense. And Flyers who dared venture into Detroit territory with their heads down missed a bone-crunching body check from the Wings' defensive defenseman, Vladimir Kozlov. Lindsay, of whom so much was expected, appeared to lose confidence as the series progressed. "I don't know what to say," he said almost immediately after Detroit's emphatic 4-1 victory in Game 3. "I'm disappointed."

In the wake of his team's success, Yzerman says he hardly remembers the years when Detroit was an NHL laughingstock. "Nothing seems that bad after awhile," he says. "There were a couple of disappointing playoff losses, but I tend to remember the good times." With the Stanley Cup back in the Motor City, the good times roll.

JAMES DEACON

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# From rags to riches

## Canadian clothing retailers are rebounding

BY JOHN SCHOFIELD

Art Freed always knew there would be tough times in the rag trade. His grandfather Sam opened the family store's first store in Windsor, Ont., in 1928, just in time for the Great Depression. Sam Freed's ability to weather those years was an inspiration to his grandson in the early 1980s, when the worst economic slump since the 1930s hit apparel Canada's retail clothing business. At Freed's of Windsor, sales were slow until about six months ago. Since then, says Freed, shoppers have been more willing to spend money, their spirits buoyed by a strong local economy. "There's been a lot of people coming through the doors, and we're optimistic," adds Freed, a co-owner of the company. "I think there is a very positive outlook for clothing."

Across the country, in fact, many of Canada's long-suffering clothing retailers are emerging from a battered first year of slumping sales, without competition and the biggest retail shake-out in the decade. Despite the well-publicized closures of such established retail firms as T. Eaton Co. Ltd., total apparel sales are on the rise. In the first three months of the year, clothing and shoe stores chalked up \$8.4 billion in sales, an impressive 4.9 percent increase over the same period in 1995, according to Statistics Canada. "We're not going back to the late '80s, but there is a better buying mood," says James O'Rourke, a retail consultant with J. C. Williams Group in Toronto.

Shoppers can thank the stronger economy for that. Canadians are opening their wallets more readily for all kinds of merchandise, spurred on by low interest rates and improved job prospects. Consumer spending in the first three months of the year leapt by a brisk annualized rate of 3.2 per cent. The pickup particularly noticeable in sales of houses, cars and other big ticket items, that many consumers had put off purchasing during the lean years of the early 1990s. The same spirit of anxiety affected clothing sales—as a



Photo: J. C. Williams Group

glance around most offices today quickly reveals. "Everyone's wearing grey and blue—the same old suit they've had for years," says John Williams, founder of the J. C. Williams Group. Finally, though, consumers are updating their wardrobes. And investors evidently like the new look. Several retail stocks have soared in recent months as the strong economy fuels expectations of a surge in clothing sales. Over the past year, shares in Hudson's Bay Co., for example, have increased more than 50 per cent, recently hitting a 53-week high of \$89.25. Another company popular with investors in Toronto-based apparel giant Dylex Inc., which operates 842 Billings, Brannan, Fourweather, Tandy's and Top Top-Ten stores. Two years ago, Dylex was forced to seek Eaton's-style bankruptcy protection. But since then, the company has closed at least 200 stores, sold its stake in such chains as Harry Rosen Inc. and virtually wiped out the \$51 million debt. Its stock has soared to about \$7.50 from \$1 a share in 1995.

For some stores, the recovery has relaxed the relentless pressure to slash prices that severely eroded profits in the early 1990s. Customers remain as hungry as ever for a deal, but as busy

## Eaton's chooses a 'brand-new' chief

I was only last month that George Kosch, the outgoing and widely admired president of Eaton's Bay Co., was talking publicly about the urgent need for new leadership at Michael T. Eaton Co. Ltd. "I haven't been managed correctly," Kosch, 62, said of the aging department-store chain, which filed for bankruptcy protection in February. "Run it properly and there's a lot of money in it."

Kosch, who had planned to retire in August after 37 years at the Bay, will now have a chance to prove that himself. It is an announcement that caught analysts off guard, the Eaton family and last week that it had hired Kosch to become the Toronto-based retail empire's new president and chief executive officer, succeeding 51-year-old George Eaton. "I believe the Eaton's franchise is bruised but is certainly not broken," said Kosch, whose first job was as a 16-year-old part-time grocery clerk at an Eaton's store in Niagara, B.C. "This is a sort of homecoming for

me. My career has now come full circle."

Kosch will be only the third person born outside the Eaton family to manage the 127-year-old company. He began working for the Bay as a management trainee in Whitcover in 1960, and soon became manager of the Victoria store. By 1987, he had risen to president. Throughout his career, the Bay and Eaton's have been fierce competitors, and analysts say Kosch and George Eaton have never been on good terms. But Kosch's stellar record at the Bay apparently overcame any animosity. A blunt talker with a flair for marketing, he saw sales at the company rise to \$6 billion in 1996 from \$4 billion in 1987.



Kosch making his rounds last week: "Glad to be back," he says.

business grows older, they seem to have become more concerned about quality, and more willing to pay for it. "I was always afraid to carry higher-ticket items," says Wendy Friedman, 33, who owns Spruce Clothing, a women's boutique on Halifax's fashionable Spring Garden Road. "But lately, I've decided to bring in a few high-end priced things, and they've sold at full price." That he had Friedman boost her sales in April by more than 10 per cent over the same month in 1995. Among the fastest-selling items are dresses by Canadian designer Jane Doe and Diesel-branded jeans, priced at \$129 a pop.

Store managers are also working hard to trim operating costs and control inventory so they can avoid marking down unsold stock. And retailers have learned the hard way that profits matter more than sales. Last year, for example, retail sales at Dylex declined 4.1 per cent, while earnings increased 12 times to \$25.9 million, the company's most profitable year since 1988. "This is a company that would grow for a long time with a \$1-billion sales base and no profit," says Elliott Winkler, Dylex's president and CEO. "But to mark down merchandise just to generate sales doesn't make sense."

Not every retailer is enjoying renewed prosperity. Along with Eaton's, major chains such as Kmart Canada Ltd. of Brampton, Ont., are also struggling as a major consolidation continues to sweep the industry. Miserable spring weather has only made matters worse. Many independent clothing stores are also hurting. The most successful businesses are niche players such as Blooms Canada Ltd.—stores that have best answered the age-old retail riddle of exactly who are their customers, and what are their needs? "We target a mom-and-a-dad, a lifestyle," says John Ar-

Kosch said his first move will be to seek court permission for a 60-day extension on Eaton's bankruptcy protection so he can help fashion the company's restructuring plan, which is due this month. Meanwhile, Eaton said that while the family would still entertain offers for the firm, a sale is unlikely. He insisted that Kosch had been chosen to sustain Eaton's to long-term profitability.

Eaton's creditors generally welcomed the appointment as well as an earlier announcement that the company was selling its 20-per-cent interest in the Toronto Eaton Centre for \$115 million. But analysts say the head-of-office changes at Canada's major department-store chains may leave consumers with fewer choices. Kosch was replaced at the Bay by two top executives from Bentonville, Ark.-based Wal-Mart. And as Kosch shakes Eaton's, analyst Mel Furman said, Eaton's and the Bay may lack economically similar firms in the Eaton family's stead, that may not be a bad thing—particularly if the similarities extend to the bottom line.

TOM FENWELL

denon, general manager of Levi Strauss & Co. (Canada) Inc. "You can't really target a set age any more."

By far, the most crowded corner of the market is low-priced casual wear. Wal-Mart Canada Ltd.—attacked by the higher margins on clothing compared with other types of merchandise—snapped up the competition in early March when aggressively negotiated deals with its "25 Cents Only" brand of jeans, tops and shoes. So capital on the casual Friday trend at many workplaces, the chain subsequently launched a new line of casual men's wear. Those two moves have helped Wal-Mart stores boost their clothing sales by more than 25 per cent. "Apparel is absolutely red hot at Wal-Mart," says company spokesman Edmund Gould. Some of Wal-Mart's Canadian rivals are also thriving. Calgary-based Mark's Work Wearhouse Ltd. has spent more than \$60 million over the past two years to modernize and expand its stores and its selection of clothing. In its first quarter, which ended on April 28, sales at each store jumped an average 7.7 per cent from the same period last year. Huggo Clothing, a chain of seven women's stores in British Columbia's Lower Mainland, has held its own against competitors many times its size by designing its own fashions and dealing directly with manufacturers in Vancouver, Hong Kong and mainland China. The move has allowed Huggo to boost its margins and focus on the needs of local shoppers. The company, for example, has expanded its selection of petite styles to appeal to the region's large Asian community, says Kate O'Brien, president of the Vancouver-based chain.

Other retailers are deliberately moving out of the low-end of the clothing business. Dylex is no-

## MEASURE FOR MEASURE

Prices of clothing and shoes were rising faster than inflation at the start of the 120th week. But after the recession, the trend reversed.



tively trying to upgrade the image of its Tip Top Tailors men's wear chain. "We believe there's a huge hole in the middle market," White says. In the past, Tip Top's suits were regularly priced as low as \$149, now they range from \$249 to \$399. Although casual wear continues to be popular, some retailers say they are starting to segue a shift back to dressier attire. As Freed's of Windsor double-breasted suits and royal blue shirts are moving especially hot, Freed says some of his clients have discovered that pants are not always worn at the office. "But, Richard Cloutier's a Friedman hair stylist and the same trend in women's wear: "People are wanting to look more put-together," she says. "There was sort of a slob mentality there for a while."

A return to more genteel looks would be a hopeful sign for small, independent clothing stores, some of which are making upscale appeal. But independent retailers say their clientele are in the hole in the personal service they offer. Freed says the past today is to build a better relationship with customers. "It's not just about selling a pair of pants, it's about caring for the customer."

Acacia Island's John Popcorn has predicted the revival of neighborhood shops as aging baby boomers gravitate to more friendly environs and abandon the cool-as-cats sophistication of chain stores. "A lot of people don't like malls," says Josette-Anne Kooliyak, a 38-year-old owner and stylist of the 1,500-sq-ft shop, a second-floor space in Thunder Bay, Ont. Faced with the departure of national chain stores, downtown malls in some cities are turning to locally owned shops to occupy the space and calve the atmosphere. In Kitchener, Ont., Con Group Inc. has actively recruited independent retailers to make its downtown mall, Market Square, more distinctive. "It's pretty tough to compete with stores like the Gap unless you're being different," says Audrey Wilson, the mall's general manager.

Clearly, some clothing merchants will not survive the crisis. But for many, the revival in consumer confidence has come just in time, and it will continue. An Freed says he can feel prosperity in the air. The store recently expanded its golf wear shop, and is opening an in-store boutique featuring German-designed Hugo Boss suits, priced between \$119 and \$159. "There are just a tremendous amount of good things happening in the economy," he says. "People are working and making money, and it's just getting the whole industry rolling." The turnaround has been along time coming, but Freed and his competitors are clearly happy with their new image. □

## Personal Business

### Beware the 'experts'

**I**t isn't hard to figure out what's making the bear market on the current stock price march in North American share prices. The winners are the ones who have consistently ignored the advice of investment professionals.

Surprised? If you're an investor, you really can't afford to be. As this column has noted before, stock-market scepticism as a group have a terrible record for predicting the market's direction.

Consider what the experts were saying during a recent month-long sell-off that saw the Dow Jones industrial average plunge, gut-wrenching 689 points to 6,282 on April 15, wiping out all of the gains since the start of the year. Although some mea-

surely eight years. Eight of those corrections developed into full-fledged bear markets, which shows a sustained drop of at least 20 per cent. The most recent bear market was in 1990, sparked by a recession and nervousness over Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

Unfortunately, individual investors seem to want to believe that the pros know how to time the market's swings so they profit when prices rise and get out when prices drop. Virtually every study of market timing in the past few decades suggests otherwise. Yet there is something comforting to the notion that somewhere, there is an expert who has it all figured out. These days, two of the most influential Wall Street gurus are Byron

Wiers, Morgan Stanley's chief equity strategist, and Abby Joseph Cohen, strategist at Goldman Sachs. Happily for both, investors tend to have selective memories. In October 1991, when the Dow was at 4,780, Cohen warned that stocks were no longer "increasingly bullish," and cut back her recommended exposure to equities to 80 per cent from 100 per cent. Wiers, when the Dow was at 5,800, recommended exposure to equities to 80 per cent from 100 per cent.

When cautioned that stocks were "going to run out of upside soon" and that an impending outbreak of inflation was likely to push share prices down by about four per cent.

To be fair, both Wiers and Cohen have been right more often than they have been wrong. But the point is that investors are willing to gamble that they have some sort of unique insight, it makes sense to follow some basic rules. First, invest for the long term, resisting the temptation to buy and sell on market swings. Second, make sure your portfolio is balanced among stocks, bonds and cash investments like money-market funds. Third, establish a reasonable investment plan in which a set amount of money is deposited every month in a stock mutual fund, ensuring that you continue to invest when share prices drop. And unless you want a lot of sleepless nights, try to ignore the barrage of advice from stock-market professionals.

**Investment strategists have a terrible record for predicting the stock market's swings**

## Business NOTES

### STRIKE AT INCO

About 4,000 workers walked out the job at Inco Ltd. in Sudbury, Ont., in a dispute over wages and pensions, even though union officials endorsed what the hotel giant called its final offer for Inco stock rose as news of the walkout. Investors hope a long strike will boost depressed stock prices by creating a shortage.

### SAPUTO BID TURNS SOUR

All Foods Ltd. of Toronto rejected a \$330-million takeover bid by Montreal's Saputo Group Inc., saying the offer was too low. Saputo already owns 10 per cent of All's shares. Last year, All sold its ice-cream and ice-cream toppings units for \$260 million to focus on cheese and butter.

### PRATT WANTS MORE

Pratt and Whitney Canada of Montreal warned that aerospace companies will face Canada unless Ottawa gives more money in the industry. "Other countries are more than willing to provide the money," said David Gagliardi, chairman and CEO of Pratt and Whitney. Ottawa said in January it will pay the company \$147 million over five years to develop a new engine.

### DIFFICULTIES AT DAI-ICHI

Japanese authorities arrested three executives of Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank for allegedly approving a \$200-million loan to a gangster. Prosecutors also accused two former managing directors of Yamato Securities Ltd. of dealing with a gangster. Three other major companies are also being probed for ties to organized crime.

### A FLY IN THE WHEAT

A New York City brokerage hopes to scuffle a deal giving US \$1.5-billion to grant Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. 45 per cent of United Grain Growers Ltd. of Winnipeg. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., which owns 13.2 per cent of UGG, says the company should accept the highest bid, rather than a deal worked out by directors.

### AIRLINE AD CATCHES FLAK

The International Council of Airlines threatened Air Canada for running a U.S. ad that called the United States "the greatest country in the world." Maude Barlow, the group's head, called the ad "obnoxious." Air Canada defended it as "tongue-in-cheek."



Graduates at Acadia University join the cause.

## No diploma for CIBC

**T**he Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce pulled out of Nova Scotia's \$200-million student loan program two weeks after travelling a major suite on youth education. CIBC spokesman Peter McDonald said the bank was leaving money on the table because graduates have trouble finding work in Nova Scotia. But the Nova Scotia govern-

ment rapidly rising tuition fees are discouraging many young people from pursuing post-secondary education. "Canadian business has a responsibility to join with government and education to try to solve the problem," said CIBC's new co-president. He announced that profits for the second quarter jumped one per cent to \$370 million.

## A french-fried fiasco

**E**aten at 55 cents a burger, McDonald's customers just wouldn't bite. So faced with flagging sales, the restaurant chain finally scrapped its much-publicized Campaign 55. Under the promotion, which was offered only in the United States, customers paid 55 cents for a Big Mac with a purchased with french fries and a drink. But, franchisees complained they lost money because most customers

bought only a small drink and fries. McDonald's U.S. sales have been slow since last year, reportedly dropping four per cent in May. To boost its 40-year-old share of the U.S. market from aggressive rivals like Burger King, McDonald's has expanded rapidly. The move has angered many established franchisees, who have faced new competition from nearby McDonald's outlets in response, the chain is slowing its expansion, but still plans to open 600 U.S. restaurants this year.

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

**C**anada's unemployment rate dropped to 9.5 per cent in May from 9.6 per cent in April. Employers created 61,000 jobs, and hiring prospects remain bright. Statistics Canada's help-

wanted index—based on newspaper ads in major cities—rose for the eighth month in a row, jumping four per cent. The U.S. unemployment rate dropped to 4.8 per cent in May, its lowest level in 24 years.

Consumer spending remained flat, boosting the country's gross domestic product (the output of all goods and services) by an annualized rate of 3.4 per cent in the first three months of 1997. It was the economy's strongest performance since the last quarter of 1994.

"We are not going to be anything but superbly confident on the Canadian economy if it stays at 1.0/0.00 full-time jobs have been created over the past three months!"

—Nesbitt Burns

"If the Canadian government's revenue and program spending grows in line with the economy, Canada will have a lower debt ratio than the United States in seven years. In 12 years, we would have the lowest debt ratio of all the G-7 countries."

—Royal Bank





Jeff Dwyer (left) and another man sitting at a desk with multiple computer monitors.

## Web of deception

Investors can be burned by Internet stock tips

Say what you will about the Internet: no other technology makes it so easy to participate in thousands of complete strangers. Last month, it was David Tan's turn to be big hogswash. Until recently, Tan was participant in an Internet forum dedicated to swapping information about Bre-X Minerals Ltd. Like many other members, Tan was an ardent Bre-X supporter, convinced that independent tests would vindicate the company's claim to have discovered the world's largest known gold deposit. When the claim proved a hoax, none of the group's other Bre-X backers was for civer, but not Tan. "I, for one, am guilty of posting several rumors I heard from other members, brokers, etc.," he confessed in a message to the Silicon Investor Web site on May 5. "My apologies to anyone burnt by our posts. Anyway, is major things apart. I lost a lot of money—money I can ill afford to lose."

Tan's own culpa came too late to help other Silicon Investor members, but the Bre-X fiasco nevertheless underscored the growing reliance of Internet stock forums. By providing an outlet for exchanges among individual investors around the world, computer bulletin boards have become vital sources of information and gossip—some of it misleading and much of it inaccurate—about publicly traded companies. In the month prior to the release of new drilling results from Bre-X's

Indonesian property, more than 10,000 messages were posted on Silicon Investor's Bre-X "thread," or discussion area. The thread became the international clearinghouse for news and rumors about the company. Postings from the site were frequently quoted in the media, pushing the stock up or down as investors searched frantically for clues to the truth behind Bre-X's gold claim.

Of the 16 major Web sites that host stock market discussions, Silicon Investor is the busiest, with about 60,000 registered members. In addition, thousands of nonmembers surf in every day to access the service's stock-charting facilities, industry comparisons and company profiles. "The most popular service in StockTalk, comprised of about 15,000 threads devoted to individual stocks. Only members are allowed to post messages, which can then be read by anyone who visits the site."

Silicon Investor, which has been online since 1995, is owned by Jeff and Rand Dwyer, two brothers aged 29 and 37 respectively who live in San Jose, Calif. According to Jeff Dwyer, they launched the service to give small investors a better shot at keeping up

with the big money players. Brad Dwyer, a former programmer for a mutual fund company, supplied much of the technical knowledge, while his brother, who has an MBA, focused on business issues. Together, they say they have invested \$800,000, mostly for computers and a high-capacity Internet connection. They hope to turn a profit by charging membership fees and selling advertising space to financial service companies.

Not surprisingly, investment professionals tend to look askance at Web sites such as Silicon Investor. Fred Ketchen, managing director of equity trading at Scotia McLeod in Toronto, says many participants appear to be using on-line forums for ill-gotten gains—attempting either to inflate a company's shares or to undermine confidence in the firm so they can buy the stock at a lower price. "I would like to see some regulation," says Ketchen. He cites the case of Genstat Technologies Inc., a Nepesin, Ont.-based company whose shares recently doubled in one day. "The company didn't know why, and the activity seemed to be the result of a rumor on the Internet," Ketchen admits. Regulation would be difficult, but says one way to discourage manipulation would be to insist that forum members use their real names. As it is, many participants conceal their identities behind nicknames. On the Bre-X thread, the participants included Barry Otter, Dag Dula, Woody and Goldmine.

Despite the criticism, Jeff Dwyer doubts his creation has as much clout as some suggest. "I've followed some postings by people typing penny stocks to see if there was any correlation with the price of the stock, and I couldn't really see any impact," he adds. But investors who join online forums know better than to believe everything they read.

Not are forum participants immune from prosecution. Last year, a software company in Salt Lake City called Foxit Corp. took exception when e-mailed information about its products and personal attacks against its senior executives were posted on Motley Fool, an investment forum on the America Online network. When the network refused to identify the person who posted the comments, Foxit launched its own investigation and traced the material to a Salt Lake City cybercriminal. In October, Foxit settled out of court with the broker, who issued a public apology and agreed to buy 5,000 company shares and hold them for five years—proof that as cyberpunks, talk isn't always cheap.

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# Peter C. Newman

## Ralph Klein's secret national unity plan

**N**obody is saying much for publication, but there's something highly significant stirring in the political winds.

With Jean Chrétien deprived of his power to act decisively by the voters on June 3, the Liberals will have their hands full trying to retain power, leaving little energy for devising any imaginative strategy to deal with national unity.

This comes at a time when the countdown to Quebec's next referendum has started, with a realistic possibility that Lucien Bouchard will seize the moment of Ottawa's vulnerability to call a snap election this fall. If he was, as expected, he would then be free to call another referendum before Ottawa had the time or the nerve to organize itself.

It is precisely because such a scenario has become so realistic that Alberta's Ralph Klein feels that the national unity file must be taken over by provincial politicians. According to the whispers, the Alberta politician will be the main instigator and guiding spirit of an initiative that will bring the provinces together to try and head off the looming crisis. One of their initially informal deliberations, which would later be translated into provincial and federal legislative action, could emerge a revolutionary new split in jurisdictions that would dramatically change the way we are governed.

Backed by Newfoundland Premier Brian Tobin, Saskatchewan's Roy Romanow and New Brunswick's Frank McKenna, Klein is quietly planning moves that would shatter the national status quo. (Apart from Bouchard, the least enthusiastic supporter of the idea is Ontario's Mike Harris, who seems to have opted out of any involvement in his country's—as opposed to his province's—future.)

The Klein initiative, if it goes ahead as planned, would essentially go back to just about every fundamental reform that can be quickly implemented, short of attempting another constitutional merry-go-round. The Alberta premier, who has just recently been endowed with a strong mandate from his election, feels he must fill the empty space created by the June 3 federal election. Whether or not this is his ongoing quest to make a career move onto the national stage is not clear. His friends claim that he wants to be prime minister; his wife, Colleen, says no way is she leaving Alberta.

The first priority of the Klein strategy is to eliminate the messy costly areas of jurisdictional overlap between the role and the provinces. Tom d'Aquila, who heads the Ottawa-based Business Council on National Issues, recently suggested that the criteria for which governments should be held responsible be common areas: "What programs and services can be delivered most efficiently by the appropriate level of government in the most efficient way,

and at the lowest cost to taxpayers?" If this rule is followed, he points out, Ottawa would abandon all activity in such areas of provincial jurisdiction as tourism, housing, environment and regional development.

These suggestions seem sound enough, but such disengagement would be no simple matter. Who, for example, would promote travel to Canada or speak for the nation at international gatherings? Other shared jurisdictions such as environmental protection, industrial development, agriculture and fisheries must also be reorganized.

The pattern that Klein and his fellow collaborators will point to is Manpower Minister Pierre Pettigrew's successful negotiations to transfer manpower training to the provinces. That achievement was an exercise in streamlining of government responsibilities and accountability.

By advocating—and eventually implementing—a much-needed shakeup of powers, Klein and his activist partners would be sending a signal to Quebec voters. It would show Quebecers that they don't have to rely on a paralyzed Jean Chrétien to demonstrate that Canada outside Quebec also wants to alter the status quo. The soft Quebec nationalists, who voted Liberal and Conservative earlier this month, must also be given a reason for opposing Bouchard's independence crusade.

Klein himself hasn't said much on national issues. But at least he has never studied the idea of granting Quebec "distinct society" status. In the current context of western Canada's thought, that means he can be classified as an enthusiastic moderate. "I can't articulate what distinct society means," he said during the recent election campaign. "It is simply a means to preserve and protect what's already there in terms of tradition, language and law—we'll, I think Albertans might be willing to accept that."

When Klein visited Montreal in February, 1996, a Qubecois seither came up to him while he was living lunch at a restaurant and explained that her people just wanted to be "recognized and protected." Gerald LeBlanc of La Presse reported this innocent incident, noting that Klein was so impressed by this little statement that he left feeling that he fully understood Quebec. That's grasping at straws, though, but Klein does strongly support the notion that the key to national unity is a massive transfer of power from Ottawa to the provinces, and he is about to make a significant move to make it happen.

This "rebalancing agenda," as it's known among the insiders discussing the pros and cons of the Klein initiative, is an idea whose time is overdue. With a vacuum at the centre, the regions must act to save the country. And Klein, a strong man with a powerful mandate, is the ideal agent of change.

Let the games begin.



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# People

## Jazz's gentle giant

From the sidewalk there is nothing to distinguish Oscar Peterson's two-story, green stucco home from those of his neighbors on a quiet, tree-lined street in the Toronto suburb of Mississauga, Ont. And it is by design: Peterson, a big, gracious, soft-spoken man, cherishes privacy. "But for almost 50 years, he has earned his living on stage or in the recording studio, playing a fluid and graceful piano piece that has won him international attention. And at 71, he is still composing, recording and performing—despite suffering a mild stroke in 1995 that partially paralyzed the left side of his body and nearly ended his career. His latest CD, *A Tribute to Oscar Peterson* at the Town Hall, recorded late last fall in New York City, was released this spring, and over the summer he will appear at several jazz festivals in Europe. "I don't think I would play again after the stroke," he says. "I was depressed, and I was really angry."

Becoming a wheelchair and incontinent musician—"My mind has always changed," he says, "and it is continuing to change"—Peterson has been positive. He has lost count of the number of albums he has recorded as either the main star or as a guest, but says



his is closer to 250. A Montreal native who got out school at 16 to pursue his career, Peterson had his breakthrough in 1950, when the influential New York jazz magazine *Down Beat* named him pianist of the year—an award he won on 12 subsequent occasions. He has performed or recorded with such jazz legends as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Count Basie, and has attained the status of elder statesman. "Meeting Oscar is like meeting royalty," says Ross Parise, host of the CBC jazz program *After Hours*. "He has grace, charm and an inner peace."

For most of his career, Peterson toured 60 weeks a year, but always counted a home in the Toronto area. The piano, he admits, took its toll on his personal life. His first three marriages, which produced six children, ended in divorce. "It was hard on my children," says Peterson, who also has 11 grandchildren and one grand-grandchild. "I didn't get to see them through the milestones in their lives."

Age and the stroke, which he suffered while playing at a club in New York, have slowed him down. He required three months

of intensive therapy at home to recover from the stroke's physical effects. Peterson says that he also needed a push from his physiotherapist to recover a motivation he took from 14 months, until July 1994, before he felt comfortable about playing publicly and scoring again.

These days, Peterson spends no more than eight weeks a year on the road, and the balance of his time at home with current wife Kelly, a 41-year-old American who was managing a restaurant in Sarasota, Fla., 70 km south of Tampa, when they met. They were married seven years ago and have a five-year-old daughter, Corine. But even though he performs less than he once did, Peterson remains committed to his music—composing and playing in his basement, which is equipped with a grand piano, high-tech keyboards, his musical library and a recording studio. "Composing is a challenge," he says. "It gives me a chance to look at myself and my music." And that is something his fans have been doing, and enjoying, for decades.

TANYA DAVIES

## A plum for Mr. Plummer

In an age when stages are dominated by epic musicals such as *Phantom of the Opera* and *Show Boat*, Canadian actor **Cleopatra Plummer** decided to lobby for the written word. Last fall, the Montreal-based actor, who had been appearing in the one-man play *Beyonance* at the Atlantic Stratford Festival, approached Lovell Isaacson, president of *Guthrie Dramatics*—the world's dominant producer of gritty musicals—about launching

the show on Broadway. Written by **William Luce**, the drama follows the careers of legendary American actor John **Barymore**, and will air at the Music Box Theatre on Broadway until the end of August. "Unfortunately, [Isaacson] had overestimated the theatre these days, and it is legitimate theatre which suffers," says Plummer, 67. "I brought the play to Gary, and he saw right away that it could work." It certainly



worked with the critics, and last week Plummer received a **Tony Award** for best actor. Plummer, who has appeared in dozens of films ranging from *The Sound of Music* (1965) to *Malcolm X* (1992), and won a **Tony** in 1974 for his role in *Grease* on Broadway, was taking his latest tribute in stride. "I'm pretty calm," says Plummer. "But if it helps the theatre, and I think it does, that's great, too."

## Education

## Campus cross fire

A coach's firing stirs debate over gender politics

BY CHRIS WOOD

She is a striking 23-year-old student at Simon Fraser University. He is a spare-jeweled, clean-cut 25-year-old who died last month, coached the B.C. university's sword-winning women's team. They first met in 1990 when Rachel Macdonald joined a swim club where Liam Donnelly coached. But what transpired over a period of 18 months in 1994 and 1995 only they know for certain. One thing, however, is clear: either Macdonald or Donnelly is lying about it. She claims Donnelly forced her to have sex during a swim in September, 1995. "I dated him romantically, I just didn't want to sleep with him," she has said. Donnelly tells a very different story. Not only does he deny any sexual contact, he insists that she was sleeping with him. Last last month, one year after a three-hour hearing at which Donnelly refused to take part, Simon Fraser president John Stubbs fired the coach for violating its policy on sexual harassment.

"What started off as a request to listen to her problems," says Donnelly, "has turned into a nightmare." Whoever is telling the truth, the controversial case is providing the latest flash point in an ongoing war over sexual politics in the very lower depths of Canadian society. Defeating Donnelly's story, Stubbs says, was "legally obligated to provide a learning centre. I can't fire her from harassment."

But the coach's defenders say the university failed to consider other, sadder, but less serious, events. And those who question sexual harassment on Canadian campuses say the case only adds to the concern that gender politics is making a mockery of justice. "Are there kangaroo courts? Yes, in some universities," says Vancouver lawyer Norma Levine, president of the Canadian Association Against Sexual Abuse. "It's a pretty bad situation. Political correctness is driving it."

While the handling of such cases has rocked several campuses in recent years—most notably the universities of British Columbia, Western Ontario and New Brunswick—few of the hundreds of harassment complaints filed each year have brought with them such tension as the one at Simon Fraser.

While it is possible Macdonald's case was very compelling, her lawyer was offering to comment last week. And pleading confidentiality, SFU officials refused to release details of the case, presented during five days of hearings before a panel that included faculty, staff and students. But last last week, *The Vancouver Sun*, citing a confidential



Macdonald in a suit photo credit Donnelly (right) with students competing swimmers

letter from Stubbs to Macdonald and Donnelly, reported that the university awarded Macdonald \$12,000 in compensation.

Donnelly, meanwhile, has released a raft of material, bolstered by testimony from friends and witnesses he has coached, to support his version. According to Donnelly, the month after the alleged date rape, Macdonald sent him an e-mail in which she acknowledged that he seemed interested in her—but invited him to join her in her car for sex. "If you want to provide me," she wrote, "I could sit on your lap or we could do it in the car." During the week period, friends and colleagues confirm that Macdonald haunted Donnelly's office and the university pool. Prosecution photographs of her appeared under his office door. Of course, as she has never had a chance to officially challenge Donnelly's version.

According to Donnelly, he informed Macdonald in September, 1995, that her allegations

must stop. The following month, he consulted the university's harassment officer for advice. In November, Macdonald filed her complaint with the same office. An RCMP spokesman says that the force also looked into Macdonald's rape complaint against Donnelly, but found no evidence to support it.

Whether any of this information ever reached the university panel is uncertain. He says in a document based on legal advice he says he now regrets taking. Donnelly did not attend the hearing. His side of events was not presented, and Macdonald's case was not subject to challenge. Evidently, the panel accepted her evidence, concluding in a report released in October that Donnelly had violated two sections of the school's harassment policy. Two months later, Donnelly did present his account in writing to Stubbs. But

the president dispensed the information because it had not been presented at the hearing. He fired Donnelly late last month, a decision that has many observers voicing concern over how such cases are handled. One common criticism is that those who sit on university disciplinary panels frequently lack the credentials that would be expected in a formal courtroom setting. Levine also faults the new regime for failing to identify them. "The university community," she says, "has a right to know who is sitting in judgment."

For Donnelly there remain one source for possible satisfaction. He has applied under university policy to have his children's past record his case. But university rules limit such panels to "reviewing whether the president has exercised reasonable judgment in his decision." As a result, what will rest on between the handsome coach and the attractive student may never get the balanced airing that might dispel the tears of outraged justice on campus. □





## Opening doors

It is an issue of Canadian politics that mixing an election campaign and medical produces a powerful reason. Add a dose of regional alienation and the mix becomes even more volatile. Witness Alberta Premier Ralph Klein looking out at then-federal Health Minister David Dingwall's "cheap politics" in the latter days of the federal campaign. Dingwall, who lost his seat in last week's election, called on Klein to back the scheduled July opening of a private medical centre in Calgary, which will have most of the functions of a hospital but technically not be one. After visiting his "institution and anger" in a blunt letter to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Klein sought the support of his colleagues at a western premiere's cauldron at the end of May. All four agreed that Ottawa should not be deciding how provinces manage their health-care systems, especially since the federal government has cut its contributions to its core funding by 30 per cent over the past three years.

The trigger for the latest round in the health-care feud is a 37-bed, state-of-the-art facility under construction on one floor of the former Grace Hospital in Calgary, closed 15 months ago due to health-care restructuring. Heading development of the Health Resources Medical Centre is Jon Saunders, former chief operating officer with the Calgary Regional Health Authority, the body that oversees the city's hospital services. He is president of the newly formed Health Resources Group, a private organization that is putting \$25 million into what is being

as Canada's first private medical centre. "We think we're enhancing the health-care system," says Saunders, "at no cost to the public."

If only it were so simple. The storm bells started ringing last month, when Alberta Health Minister Halvor Jonson suggested, during questioning by reporters regarding the legality of the services, that the medical clinic would offer—on a user-pay basis—merely or necessary services covered by medicine. That appeared to be a direct contravention of the Canada Health Act, which guarantees equal access to facilities, regardless of income. And although Saunders quickly contradicted Jonson, Dingwall walked into the issue, demanding that Klein block the hospital's opening. Then, Klein, accusing the federal minister of meddling, charged

Ottawa was turning a blind eye to a private facility already operating in Toronto, the King's Health Centre.

For Albertans, it was familiar terrain. Just a year ago, the Klein government ended an 18-month war of words with Ottawa by accepting that private clinics could not charge patients so-called facility fees for services deemed medically necessary by the Canada Health Act. In the latest case, the Health Resources Centre says it will offer a wide-range of health-care services, including three operating rooms available for a patient and day surgery. It also wants to take overflow from other Calgary hospitals on a contract basis. The centre will get its money from Workers Compensation

benefits, examine plans for the centre, critics fear a move towards private medicine.

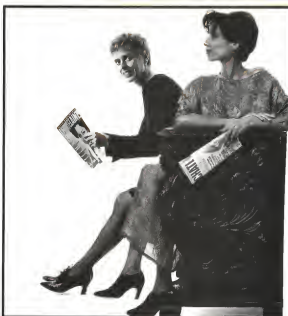
Reed claims and private health plans that cover extensive services, and will bill Canadian patients directly only for non-insured procedures such as cosmetic surgery. The only other people to be charged are a fee-for-service basis will be patients from outside Canada, says Saunders. "We intend," he promises, "to fully comply with every aspect of the Canada Health Act."

So what is the storm about? For one thing, defenders of the health-care system worry that the centre could be a stepping-stone for a bigger move into private health services—a possibility that Saunders does not entirely rule out. "It's not our plan today," he says, "but if there are changes to the system we'll be able to do that." For Klein, however, the issue is one of regional fairness. In his letter to Chrétien, the Alberta premier complains that "similar health-care facilities are currently operating without a word of objection from your government."

But the King's facility that Klein cited is not quite the same thing. Opening since last June in downtown Toronto, it offers a range of insured and non-insured services, but no in-patient acute-care services. At least one person acquainted with the facility's founding says the plan initially was to offer emergency medical services not covered under provincial health-care plans. Michael Guest, a consultant, says that Ron Koval, King's chairman, was interested in operating King's as a private hospital. Guest says "Koval's first reaction was, 'Holy cow! We could buy this [private hospital] licence and operate a medical centre on a non [insured], fee-for-service basis providing a combination of services.'" But fearing that the acquisition of a private hospital licence could hamper the operation of the centre, Koval's dropped the original plan. Now, Guest Koval, King's senior vice-president and Ron Koval's brother, refers to the facility as simply a consolidation of services available throughout the system. "I think King's sees itself philosophically as not a private facility at all," he says, "but a high-quality group practice that offers [insured] services as well as non-insured services."

Sell, critics of the Toronto and Calgary projects see them as a creeping Americanization of health-care. "Open the door to private and you've started down the road to destroying the public system," says Elizabeth Reid of Edmonton, spokeswoman for a group called Friends of Medicine. Any private hospital will divert people and resources from medicine, notes University of Alberta health economist Richard Plim. "Ultimately, that hurts the public system," says Plim. Whether it harms or not, critics predict, the controversial Calgary medical centre will ensure that the health-care debate rages on.

DALE EISLER in Calgary and JONATHAN MARSH in Toronto



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**CHATELAINE. WHERE CANADIAN WOMEN GET IT ALL TOGETHER.**

BY JOEN BEMROSE

Last February, when construction crews were working full tilt on renovations to the flagship Festival Theatre at Ontario's Stratford Festival, they made one of those serendipitous discoveries that uncovers a vital link with the past. Renovating a conservatory from the building, they found a shiny metal box—a time capsule whose presence had been forgotten. An archival check showed that it had been placed there during the construction of the world-famous theatre in 1957, the year it replaced the haphazard first hall housed the festival's first four seasons. A year later the building's discoverer, Stratford artistic director Richard Monette, opened it at the premiere of several festival productions—among them Tom Paterson, the former journalist who first thought up the idea

The stage seems to close now, I felt I was one of the laughs in Camelot."

If the exonerating patronage of Stratford's production of the musical seemed to match the occasion, then that was exactly what Monette intended. "Camelot is about a young man, Arthur, who had a dream, and the Stratford Festival also began with a young man with a dream," says Monette, referring to Paterson, now 77. "Also, the shape of our theatre in round. And I think that has a relevation, a rebirth, to Arthur's Round Table. And finally, I think this theatre, like Camelot, was founded on very high ideals."

These are heady comparisons, but Monette, who turns 60 on June 18, has some good reasons to be confident about the festival's future. Since he took over three years ago, Stratford has run several surpluses on a budget that now stands at \$27 million. And current ticket sales—which supply 77 per cent of the budget—are



## Stratford's stage fest has a new lease on enchantment



Monette outside the Festival Theatre. The theatre, like Camelot, was founded on very high ideals.

routing ahead of 1996, when more than half a million visitors generated a record box office. As well, Monette has been widely credited with reinvigorating the spirit of a festival that has periodically fallen prey to rot, deficits, but to political squabbling and low morale. "Richard's brought back the soul of the place," comments veteran actor William Hurt. Stratford's heart of goodness is on planned with Monette's passion for the performers that they have extended his contract through the year 2000.

To bolster his box-office drive, Monette has imported two Canadian television stars—something of a risk given the very different demands of Stratford's big stage. Cynthia Dale, who played Olivia in *Twelfth Night*, is portraying Gloucester in *King Lear* and Bianca in *Taming of the Shrew*. And Al Waxman, best known for his roles in *King of Kensington* and *Cagney & Lacey*, takes the part of Willy Loman in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*. Monette admits he has never seen Waxman act onstage, but says he is confident of his abilities. Waxman, 62, who also serves as the festival's board of directors, wears a pin a certain nervousness. "In the theatre, there's just you and the audience out there. There's no safety nets. No take-ones. You'd have to be loosened not to find it a little scary."

Tell that to Monette. Ten years ago, his career as one of the country's finest actors came to an abrupt halt when he contracted an extreme case of stage fright. Now, he is venturing onto the boards again as the rich westerly

Danacore Soriano in Italian playwright Eduardo De Filippo's comedy *Phedra* (opening on Aug. 9). "I don't know if I'm over it," Monette says of the mysterious malady that used to reduce him to a state of sweating, shivering, shivering terror. "I don't remember it at the moment," he adds, though he acknowledges with a laugh that rehearsals have yet to start. "I don't know what I'm going to feel like when I go out there. I guess if I forget my lines, I can always insist on one of my Italian studies."

Stage fright and visiting stars—the Festival Theatre there are two smaller ones, the Joan and Tom Paterson hall seen plenty of both since it first opened in 1957. Designed by Canadian architect Bernard Fuld, it kept two central features from the earlier theatre that had been razed partly for the same spot: designer Tonya Moser's thrust stage and the concrete architrave that had been set into the masonry to hold the ceiling. Fuld's design also mirrored the circularity of the text, making it, at that point, one of the few round buildings constructed in modern times.

Considered revolutionary, the design eventually inspired similar theatres elsewhere, including the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis. Thousands of Canadians and Americans flocked each summer to see Shakespeare and other classic authors performed "in the round"—an ancient, more intimate form of theatrical presentation inherited from the Greeks, and only rarely seen since the Elizabethan era. Actors and directors learned to work with the audience on three sides of the stage, and Canadian theatre-goers took pride in a new place of Stratford's stage, which included Christopher Plummer, Kate Reid, Martha Henry, William Hurt and Monette himself.

By the late '80s, the Festival Theatre was showing its age. When a person turns 40, it begins to fall apart, and the theatre was "just a building," says Monette. "The arches go, and the windows come." There were cracks in the concrete, and objects and upholstery were wearing thin. But the problem that inspired the most complaints from patrons was the shortage of washroom facilities. There were none on the main floor, and in the basement the loo was "a tiny little white woman's—work loo."

Enter the Toronto architectural firm of Kiewit's Payne McKenna Blumberg, picked by Fuld to oversee the make-over of the free-of-house facilities. As architect Tom Payne began to present a series of

drawings to the board six years ago—and as plans were made for a major fundraising campaign—there came a shocking realization: that more than just the lobby and washrooms needed reworking. Over the years, several artistic directors had complained that the auditorium was too large; actors had to strain to be heard in the back rows. In addition, the seats were cramped, and the view from along the walls, on either side of the stage, often felt patronizing looking at the backs of actors' heads. Monette pushed for changes. "Weaking we would never have another capital campaign for 50 years, I put it in a plea to the board," he recalls. "After all, that is the heart of the building, where people spend three hours at a time; why they spend only three minutes in the audience?"

Last fall, right after the first show was struck, a demolition team swarmed into the auditorium with jackhammers and bob-cut tractors, tearing down walls and completely reworking the old concrete architrave. "Around Christmas," recalls Ron Kewey, the festival's technical director, who oversaw and co-ordinated the project, "the place looked like Beirut in the '80s."

In the reconstructed auditorium, there are 440 fewer seats—bringing the total down to about 1,820, each with a great deal more leg room. The acoustics were somewhat improved as well, and the esthetic touches, including the brass-encrusted light fixtures, the soft, textured gold of the chairs, the increased use of warm wood tones, and designer Desmond Heeley's sparkling vertical slats up the walls—add up to an altogether more congenial atmosphere. There is already a collective sigh of relief, over the two new loobies, which are surprisingly small for a building of this size, while the bookstore gift shop sits awkwardly much larger space between them.

For Monette, the regeneration of the refurbished auditorium and lobby and the firm's high ceiling reception hall overlooking the river at the back will continue later in the month. Queen Elizabeth II is coming on June 25 to fly a row conservative. At the same ceremony, a new time capsule will be placed in the wall, although its contents have yet to be decided. "I'm immensely proud of the renovations," says Monette, "but just for their own sake, but for what they represent. They show that we have a future here. They show that the attempt to do Shakespeare in the round was not just a fad. It was a profound idea that stuck." □



## Dreams and despair

BY JOHN BEMROSE

*Altogether, the Stratford Festival will mount 12 productions this year. Seven start later in the summer. The following are currently running.*

**Casualty**, with music by Frederick Loewe, book and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner, directed by Richard Monette.

With its catchy title song and other favorites such as *How to Succeed in Business* and *It Never Rained in Spain*, this 1960 musical reflects the hopes and uncertainties of its era. All the optimism of the postwar world is captured in this story of the young, ambitious King Arthur (Tom McCann), who founds a chivalric order known as the Knights of the Round Table. But so are the menacing shadows of the Cold War—narrated in Casualty's debate over the unequal balance of power in the service of justice, and by the ultimate, tragic dissolution of Arthur's peacable kingdom.

The trick in putting on *Casualty* is to bridge the immense span between its light and playful mood—at times it seems almost farcical in its treatment of characters—and the weightiness of its themes. This is extremely difficult to do convincingly, but the Stratford cast pulls it off, for the most part, in a production of great energy and sweetness. Sustained by Desmond Brierley's fantastically colorful costumes and props, this is a deeply textured *Casualty*, which allows us to see things to go on—at one point Arthur's court squire, Mervyn (Douglas Chamberlain), compares up an ice-cream cone for himself while never losing or so much as forlorn.

As Guinevere, Arthur's faithful queen, Dale sings deviously and dances with a deft light-footedness that gives the character a sprightly, mischievous quality. This is a queen who rules by caprice, easily fickle for all that, and with a vein of witfulness that for-

Henry, *Warrior in Solace*: a husband who is feeling apart

shows her fate. Dale's splendid voice is a little shrill—the seems to wobble, not her lines rather than speak them. In this she is the mirror image of McCann, whose lack of a strong singing voice means he has to partly talk his way through the songs to Richard Burton (who first created the role for *Thou Shalt Love*), but whose actorly skills allow him to create an Arthur who grows in sympathy and depth.

**Death of a Salesman** by Arthur Miller, directed by Diana Leblanc.

Arthur Miller's 1949 drama about a self-declared New York salesman, Willy Loman, makes the knifed argument that the American dream is toxic. Its promise of opportunity and success might have some people to riches, but it can also grind down those like Willy, who can't reconcile the dream's mythic proportions with their own realities.

Today, that disjunction has generated widespread cynicism, but in Miller's play it produces a kind of heroic resistance. Willy is a man who believes in the big gesture, the big sale. But he is really only a mediocre salesman with di-

minishing prospects. Rather than accept this, he inflates his own self-image and, worse, involves his family in the illusion. But as the play opens the game is running out. Business is down for Willy (Al Waxman), while his two sons, Biff (George Johnson) and Happy (Cynthia Abbott), have reached their Six without fulfilling the promise of their youth. And Willy, despite the single-minded devotion of his wife, Linda (Martha Henry), is living suicidal thoughts.

Miller's great play makes a Willy's desperation ordinary enough to be universal, yet strange enough to be fascinating—a balance facilitated by Stratford's subtle, somewhat conservative, production. The cast convincingly evokes the nihil, neurotic interdependencies of a family living out a lie. But at the same time, the actors convey the Lacanian belatedness of dignity.

Henry's deeply sympathetic Linda provides the show's levity. In some interpretations, Linda turns into a kind of wheedling second fiddle to Willy. But Henry, her face a deeply engraved mask of worry, gives the character a poignant subtlety and strength. The scene in which Linda brisely sets the table while simultaneously making an unexpressed defense of Willy to her sons shows just what a complicated balancing act she must manage. Meanwhile, Johnson's superb lift as poised on a knife edge between his urge to escape his family and the compulsion to fulfill his father's dream. His new rapidly set, his voice oddly stifled, Johnson provides most of the show's levity.

Waxman might have been expected to supply more of it himself. With his very gritty and strapping features, he certainly looks the part of Willy. And he does give a skillfully crafted performance that evokes the salesman's pathos. But his Willy is too opaque, too earthbound, too far from desperation. He never really catch-



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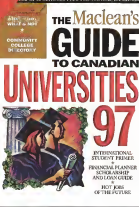
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**Maclean's**

WHAT MATTERS TO CANADIANS

on the tragic fate that would light the stage.

**The Taming of the Shrew**  
by William Shakespeare,  
directed by Richard Ross

It is a measure of the Bard's greatness that even a comedy as politically incorrect as this one continues to be performed. Never galled that it is about a man, Petruchio (Peter Donaldson), who seduces his shrewish new wife, Katherine (Lucy Peacock), by storming her into docility. The play is enlivened with such wonderfully exuberant language, characters and plot twists that it overflows with a sense of abandon, propelling it. Director Richard Ross has honored these qualities in a production that spills over the bare thrust stage of the Festival Theatre like their water running down a rock. He has changed the setting from Padua, Italy, to Little Italy in the New York City of the 1960s—and filled it with all the brio of an immigrant culture embracing the culture and risks of a new world. Here are the short skirts, the accents, the dusty walls and faded cars. Here, too, are religious processions in which the faithful tutor after a drunken priest, and a local band plays sentimental Italian tunes.

In fact, Ross lays on so much incidental detail and color that the play—and any mood it might be generating—materializes into a world. Yet, through it all, his *Shrew* bolls with an ironic energy that has something almost mythic about it, as though Katherine and Petruchio were the heroes of some downy tape of destruction. In many stages of the play, these two are antagonists, but hardly lovers. Yet there is a definite sexual charge between Peacock's Katherine and Donaldson's Petruchio. Their battle of wills—at one point she smacks a raw egg over his head—is really just an unconscious ritual mating dance.

And Katherine, it seems, is not, ostensibly, subdued. There is a flash of irony in her eye, a pique that calls her intentions into question as she delivers the notoriously scolding speech at the end of the play—in which she calls upon all women to honor their husbands as their kings and governors. As the happy couple gets off to bed, it seems that their relationship will continue to evolve, and that in the long run, Katherine may well prove the stronger of the two.

It is a delight to see Peacock return to the Stratford stage after a two-year absence. Her Katherine, appearing disarmingly in a scarlet blouse and firm-bagging black pedal pushers, generates a scolding-to-poor-fine femininity that in no way diminishes her sexuality. And

John Dillinger, Peacock  
Gordon Sisk (blackboard)  
in *Shrew*; anticlimax



American playwrights. Chamberlain has adapted the story fairly loosely. All the characters are intact, minus Amy (Christine Ford), Betty (Clare Julian), noranah (Pam Byrnes), lamborghini Jo (Kristen Nicoll) and, of course, Marmale (Dore Seale), the wise and loving mother of the clan. In creating a saga almost too close to the setting for the Marbles, director John Peacock has caught Nicoll's scold master lance exactly. Tragically, she intrudes—on in the book, Beth constructs a final fever— but, ultimately this is a world where the hardest ownership is "Christopher Columbus" and forgetless is caught. The delicate issue of this drama is beautifully handled by director Marston and her cast, who turn what might have been another tale of some postmodernism in particularly that in Jo, the teenager with her own ambitions and a deep aversion to marriage, so seems even more of a mad than she herself is aware. Today, she might well be mourning for her mother that she had more than sixty feelings for other girls. No doubt the inimitable Marston could have handled it. □

Byrne (left), Julian, Fox, Nicoll in *Women*; beguilingly naive

she might well be mourning for her mother that she had more than sixty feelings for other girls. No doubt the inimitable Marston could have handled it. □

After meeting: Ross and John by William Shakespeare,  
directed by Richard Ross. Opening later in the summer: Richard III  
by William Shakespeare (June 25), and the Taming of the Shrew  
by William Shakespeare (June 27).  
Oscar (June 28), Cendrillon by William Shakespeare (June 29),  
Cendrillon (June 30), and the Taming of the Shrew (July 1).  
Winged (July 2), Winged (July 3), Winged (July 4), Winged (July 5),  
and the Taming of the Shrew (July 6).

# Queen of the festival

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

It was a strange way for a couple to sit atop an evening together: Outside at the opening of the Stratford Festival, Cynthia Dale was enjoying the most momentous opening night of her career, wearing Queen Guenevere's crown on the glittering medieval set of Camelot. Some 150 km away, on a set as less theatrical, her partner, Peter Mansbridge, was delivering the most elaborately staged performance of his career—anchoring the CBC's federal election coverage under the gothic arches of Parliament's Hall of Honour.

By great coincidence, neither star could be as hands-on as the other's finest hour. And more than a few guests at Camelot's electrically primed premiere wished they could be in two places at once—including Knowlton Nash, Mansbridge's predecessor on the CBC news desk, who rushed out at 11:00 p.m. to return on a TV set in the lobby. By the end of the evening, the tales of Camelot and Canada seemed weirdly in synch. While Dale's Guenevere made her final exit, as queen of a fractured kingdom, Mansbridge was setting out a newly splattered federalism. And both spectacles conjured a nostalgia for simpler, more harmonious times. The irony of it all was not lost on Dale. Sipping a glass of wine at the post-premiere party, she said, "It's the crown side of my life."

After taking her opening night bows to a standing ovation, Dale relayed a message to Mansbridge (who was still on the air) saying, "It went beautifully. And I did. There had been tremendous pressure on the 36-year-old actress Best known in Ottawa, the wrap lawyer on the former CBC series *Street Legal*, she had never played a lead at Stratford. Her last major stage role was in *Plays* 11 years ago at Toronto's small, non-profit Tarragon Theatre. Now, suddenly, she was starring in the flagship production of a \$27-million festival.

Was she nervous? "Nervous... nervous," she says. Dale, her voice rising in mock hysteria, "Well, sure I was nervous. And so I should have been. I was coming in with the big lead, playing with the big kids in the big production. To a lot of people I was a little TV actress. I had a lot to prove to myself." Then she adds, "In rehearsal, there were moments where I was really scared. You go home and you think you're the world's worst actor and you can't sit still and you're just not good enough to work with these people." But Dale has been singing, dancing and acting as a professional since the age of 5. Before she was a little TV actress, she was a stage performer—in 1980, she spent a season at Stratford in the choruses of *The Minkids* and *The Gossamer*. And now, as the blithely adulterous Guenevere, she acquires herself beautifully, bringing Camelot's songs to life with a sweet soprano and a radiant stage presence. Last week, she al-

so tried her hand at Shakespeare for the first time, with a small but winning turn in *The Taming of the Shrew* (as Bianca, the Shrew's coquettish sister). Stratford head and General director Richard Manette, who cast Dale in the musical, says he never had any qualms about her. "When you're looking for someone who can sing, dance and who is drop-dead gorgeous," he says, "why wouldn't you think of Cynthia Dale?"

Manette was unaware that Dale was nervous in rehearsal. "I never knew that, and I'm glad I did," he laughs. "She seemed to be very confident. Cynthia really works hard. There's also something about her that is blable on a stage. That was very important in casting

## Cynthia Dale graces Stratford's flagship show



As Guenevere (above), she is radiant in her first major stage role in 11 years

Guenevere, because Guenevere can appear to be a selfish woman." Dale performed queenly duties ethereal as well, attending functions and "scheming on the crown," says Manette. "It's not enough to play a leading role in a company like this. It's important to lead the company. And she does that. She's a very classy head."

Last year, when she agreed to play with the Stratford for, Dale was unemployed, reading novels at Mansbridge's cabin in Quebec's Gaspésie Hills. After the demise of *Street Legal* in 1994, her career had taken a dip. She starred as a private eye in the CTV series *Taking the Fall*, which was cancelled after 13 episodes in the wake



At leisure: a self-spoiled prince and a hearty laugh

of scaling reefs. She also got with frustration in her attempts to land movie roles. "There have been parts that I desperately wanted and didn't get," she says. "I guess there was a perception of who I was and what I was of the part didn't call for a sexy female. I didn't get the audition."

In person, Dale does not act like a femme fatale but a sensible woman with a self-spoken power that is obvious, every so often, by a hearty laugh. As someone who has spent her life in show business, she understands that being a star, especially in Canada, requires hard work, luck—and versatility. "If you sing and you dance and you act," she says, "you have to do it all."

Growing up in the Toronto suburb of Etobicoke, Cynthia was the third of four children born to Willie Carleton, a car dealer, and his wife, Barbara. She made her debut at five years old in *Pinocchio* at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. And, on an agent's advice, she and her older showbiz sisters, Jennifer and Loreta, changed their surnames to Dale. (Jennifer went on to star in Canadian sitcoms. Loreta works as an accountant for a film company.)

After a childhood of steady work in Canadian television, and years of daily dance classes, Cynthia went straight from high school into performing careers. In her 16s, she was cast in a string of conspicuous movie roles—an on-screen sister to death in *My Bloody Valentine* (1981), an Apollo (flash dancer in *Mannequin* (1983) and top-topside young Nicolas Cage) as the wife of smaller Ned Flanders in *The Way to the Blue*. Dale also acted and sang in the theatre, where she met and won a group manager. She attributes the breakup of their four-year marriage to ambition. "My focus was on my career," she admits. "You have to be obsessed to get anywhere, especially in your 20s. Friends, family and relationships fall by the wayside."

Moving to New York City to pursue a job in the play *Twelve*, Dale was set on pursuing a Manhattan stage career when *Street Legal* came calling in 1987. Giving the series a pit of soap-opera sex appeal, Dale's character proved the ratings—and made her a star. But she had to overcome some network resistance at first, such as when she suggested that Olivia Anderson (Chuck on a desk. "I think I was a bit too much for them in the beginning," she says. "They actually said to me, 'You're too big. You don't fit in the box.' I said, 'You're damn right I don't.'"

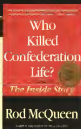
Of course, meanwhile, Dale's serene movie image was enhanced by gossip tales after her seeing Mansbridge while he was still married to Wendy Mesley—the CBC's very own Camelot triangle. When asked about that situation, Dale says, "I just don't want to talk about it. It's not my place to talk about it." But Dale talks freely about her passion for Camelot, in which she plays a queen whose heart is torn between her long and his knight, between Arthur (Tim McCormack) and Lancelot (Glen Chin). "I have days that happen that you actually love someone and fall in love with someone else," she muses. "It's not rational. You can tell which people have had those things happen. The show makes some people very weird. I was made up weird during rehearsal—I was a haughty case. I'd do that last scene with Tim and I'd be howling. Richard [Manette] just kept saying, 'Cry in rehearsal because you can't do it onstage.'"

Performing Camelot is "emotionally and physically draining," adds Dale, who still has not heard the original sound track recording made to give the songs her own stamp. "I've never done a part like this, something with major chops. It's a heavy vocal show for Guenevere. The costume changes are unbelievably fast and wicked. The costumes are very heavy, and we have to go out there and make them look light." Lifting the hem of her dress, Dale points out that her leavers are blackened-blue from the rigors of the choreography. But she has survived much better than in her first season at Stratford, 14 years ago. On the first day of rehearsal, The Gossamer, Dale stumbled into the orchestra pit and cracked her knee. "I was like the coyote falling down the canyon with a puff of smoke," she laughs. "I'd walk around town with a cane, and everyone would come up to me and say, 'Oh, you're the girl who fell into the orchestra pit.'"

Cynthia Dale is still a trooper. But now, when she walks around town, she is no longer the cheer girl who fell into the pit, but the TV star who rose to become Stratford's queen. □

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# YAHOO! CANADA

The Great Web North

# Allan Fotheringham

## Like the CPR, Gzowski tied us together

I was an entirely fitting coincidence: The Death of Gzowski and the worst election campaign within memory. Two sad events came together, and the nation is further fractured.

There was feeling, as Peter Gzowski died his 15 years at Morningstar, that he could have been elected prime minister—such was the big crowd offered to see the polls. He was taking more than enough (see: Harry Lauder for Karto Karto). The best thing in the crippled Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in radio and the best thing on radio was Morningstar, and the wonderful world can read a sentence without shuddering.

There has been all the usual of Stal-inism, mainly in the Toronto press, over the amazing discovery that Gzowski, off to see, isn't a terribly nice man. Who said he had to be? Some of us are saints in the apartment, but somewhat less than that away from it.

Don Harrison had several seasons as host of the show—and did Helen Hutchins and Bruno Gerassi—and a senior staffer at Morningstar and once explained the difference between Don and Peter Harrison, a Stal-inism actor at Morningstar before evolving into Charlie Fotheringham, was a bit of a snarling on air with his couch wit. Off to see in the most dry and quiet man you will ever find at a party.

Gzowski, who was the cover personality of an overheard innocent when in real life is quite arrogant and always with his staff. Who cares? All Barrymore had to do was be good enough.

This scribbler has known Gzowski, sort of, for decades, since he was causing trouble at the University of Toronto student paper and your humble agent was doing the same at the University of British Columbia.

I did a semi-regular irregular gig on his 15-16 99 Minutes Live venture in late-night TV. As the start of his second season, when I saw in an Edmonton radio who they had built a room at the front of his desk to watch his shaking hands, I was the end was right. They killed this show at Christmas.

All I know is that we've never seen had a serious conversation those decades. As a matter of fact, I don't think we actually like each other. A female friend calls it "jockey-stritching"—her contemptuous phrase for male rivalry. My friend doesn't listen to



Gzowski, doesn't understand Gzowski. That's because she's from Toronto and Toronto isn't a Canadian city. The Big Poole obviously wants to be American.

Someone named Geoff Peavey, a graduate of Ryerson School of Journalism—you can do more teach journalism than you can teach sex—has written a book in which he says his idea of hell is having to listen to Morningstar 24 hours a day. It's a funny line, but mean-spirited. Peavey isn't a Canadian either. He's a graduate of Toronto.

That was the whole key to Morningstar: it was an anti-Toronto program. It was perfectly appropriate that Gzowski's farewell show came from Moose Jaw, Sask., where he started as a youthful city editor between his on-and-off days at the U of T, where he never did get a degree. That's great! The guy who typifies all of Canada never did, well, oh, almost, get a university degree. Why did the Canadian cross the road? To get to the middle.

Several weeks back, I went to Ottawa to appear on a "Save the CBC" benefit. There were to be no speakers, but 33 acts showed up—each allowed "two minutes." Rosen was approaching when I approached the mike.

I told the troupe that just in the CPR band the nation together with a ribbon of steel, Gzowski and Morningstar tied it together with "a ribbon of reason." I received a letter to the editor from an Alberta woman who had set out in her car for a new life in Nova Scotia where she knew no one. The yuppie kids in the back demanded music, punk rock until talking with the dad in New Brunswick, she came up on the deep-phosphate voice of Gzowski and—I choked up a bit about the sentence—he knew she "was in Canada again."

For days, close friends rushed up to greet that they had heard are "trying" on seasonal radio. It apparently is a criminal offence to show emotion in Canada. During the election, the Jean Charest jet landed in a place I had never heard of, Clark, N.B. A man came up and said, "I heard you on the radio. It was great." I allowed to him that any of his friends were going over to "Screw your friends" he shouted. "That was great." In fact, what it was, was Gzowski. The ribbon of reason.

Several months back I saw him at a party and said, meaning to be playful, that I had finally figured why he stumbled and hobbled over his words: female listeners loved that little-boyish helplessness. He looked at me with a stunned look, as if he were the only person in all of Canada who didn't know he stumbled. I asked his senior producer "Oh sure," she said. "It's an involuntary voluntary act."

What they should teach in journalism schools is how to listen, the greatest world shortage being good listeners. Gzowski has explained, learning it from Phil Watson's days on *The Peter Allen Show*. Days that remaining silent is the greatest weapon an interviewer has. "It's acting," he confessed.

He's a great actor, and a treasure.

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